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FROM

American Colonization Soc.

SEVENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

7382.3

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15, 17 & 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1888.

The American Colonization Society.

LIFE DIRECTORS

1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....*Md.*
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....*R. I.*
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.....*Ohio.*
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... ....*Pa.*
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D...*Ind.*
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D....*N. Y*
1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....*N. J.*
1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. *N. J.*
1871. R'T. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D...*N. Y.*
1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D . *N. Y.*
1878. Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D.D., *Pa.*
1878. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D., ... *Pa.*
1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq.,..... *Me.*

DELEGATES.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, Boston and Albany R. R. Co., Kneeland Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

INSTRUMENTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

First.—AN EMIGRATION FUND, for the purpose of sending to Liberia, semi-annually, with the means of settlement, a well selected company of thrifty emigrants.

Second.—AN AGRICULTURAL FUND. for supplying seeds and farming implements to the emigrants and settlers.

Third.—AN EDUCATION FUND, for the more thorough education of the youth of Liberia, on whom will soon devolve the task of conducting the Government.

Entered at the Post Office, at Washington, D. C. as second-class postage matter.

SEVENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15, 17, & 18 1888.

C'

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1888.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D.C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R.S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1875. Rt. Rev. M.A. De W. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876. Rev. H.M. Turner, D.D., LL. D., Ga.
1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1881. Rev. Bishop H.W. Warren, D.D., Col.
1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pa.
1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D, D.C.
1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D.D., Liberia.
1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N.Y.
1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner. D. C.
1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1852. James Hall, M. D. ..... *Md.*
1853. Alexander Duncan, Esq. ..... *R. I.*
1864. Alexander Guy, M. D. ..... *Ohio.*
1858. Edward Coles, Esq. ..... *Pa.*
1869. Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D. .. *Ind.*
1869. Charles H. Nichols, M. D. ... *N. Y.*
1870. Daniel Price, Esq. ..... *N. J.*
1871. Rev. William H. Steele, D.D. *N. J.*
1871. R't. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D. .. *N. Y.*
1873. Rev. George W. Samson, D. D. *N. Y.*
1878 Rev. Edw'd W. Appleton, D. D., *Pa.*
1885. William Evans Guy, Esq. ..... *Mo.*

DELEGATES FOR 1888.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The record of the Seventy-First year of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is marked by the death of three Vice Presidents.

NECROLOGY.

I. RT. REV. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1874, was of simple manners, sound judgment and so drew to himself the confidence of men by the faithful discharge of duty that leadership was accorded him by those who saw his fine qualities. He was for many years active in the Pennsylvania Auxiliary as a Manager, and at the time of his death its esteemed President. The Society will retain the benefit of his great influence and wise work, while it lifts eyes full of tears for his loss to the home of his glory.

2. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., elected in 1885, was conservative in his principles and of strong convictions of duty. He was one of the founders of the Louisiana Colonization Society, and more recently a zealous Vice President of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary. Dr. Saul was especially concerned in religious work among the colored people of the United States, and several institutions for their improvement have enjoyed his benefactions in liberal gifts. He demonstrated the blessedness of living with noble aims and dying in the accomplishment of holy purposes.

3. REV. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D, D., LL. D., elected in 1872, was a man of superior endowments and elevation of character, full of sympathy for the helpless and distressed. His devotion to African Colonization gave the Society a claim upon him which he always fully recognized, and his position enabled him to make his friendship for it of practical value. Always ready in suggestion and execution, he was among those upon whom it surely relied, and his place will not be readily filled.

Full of generous sympathies and earnest in his efforts to promote the best weltare of his fellow-beings, BENJAMIN COATES, ESQ., who died at his residence in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, will long be pleasantly remembered in the wide circles where he had become

known. His far-seeing interest in the Republic of Liberia, and his contributions for the promotion of her national life, entitle him to the gratitude not only of Liberians but all friends of Africa.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1887 have been :—

Donations	$1,726 00
Legacies	14,031 00
Emigrants toward cost of passage	433 45
For common schools in Liberia	1,418 40
Interest	1,584 44
Other sources	1,723 14
Receipts	20,916 43
Balance 1st January, 1887	5,832 67
Making available	26,749 10
The disbursements have been	18,499 19
Balance 31st December, 1887	$8,249 91

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and twenty-four persons have been given passage by the bark "Monrovia," from New York, viz.: March 5, (51), for Cape Palmas; July 20, (2), for Brewerville, and December 3, (71). for Cape Mount. Nearly all of these were in families of character, intelligent and industrious, who were influenced to remove to Liberia by information from relatives and friends who had preceded them. One was from New York City; two from Norfolk, Va.; one from New Berne, N. C.; three from Raleigh, N. C.; thirty-seven from Charlotte, N. C.; fifteen from Fort Mill, S. C.; ten from Gainesville, Florida; eight from Helena, Ark.; and forty-seven from Muscogee, Indian Territory. Seventy-one are twelve years old and over; forty-four are between two and twelve, and nine are less than two years of age. Fifty-two were reported as communicants in Evangelical Churches. Of the adult males twenty-five are farmers, two are teachers, and one each a carpenter, painter, blacksmith and shoemaker, and one a licensed minister of the gospel.

A number of Liberians joyfully returned to their homes on each voyage of the "Monrovia;"—prominent among whom may be named. the widow and five children of Ex-President Payne, Prof. Martin H. Freeman, and the wife, daughter and grandchild of the Rev. Dr. Blyden.

Letters from Liberia state "The new arrivals are doing well;" "Those who came by the 'Azor,' and located at Royesville and Burnsville, are succeding admirably;" "The recent additions to Cape Palmas are mostly contented and happy in their own homes and on their own lands, and are rejoicing in their improved condition and surroundings;" "They are a good class of people and promise to prove adequate to the task of helping to build up the Republic."

An intelligent emigrant writes:--"I thank God we were enabled to reach Cape Palmas December 24th, and were taken ashore the following day. All my company of ninety-seven persons landed in very good health. We are well pleased with our new homes, and if I keep the mind I now have I will never return to America to live. I find everything here just as represented—jacks, hogs, ox carts, &c. We like our ration arrangements also. The lands are rich indeed. Please do all you can to send out emigrants next winter."

Attention is invited to the fact that the last company of emigrants was dispatched to Cape Mount, the northwestern portion of the Republic, a region of which it is said that "there is nothing wanted but men, means, and enterprise, to make it one of the most flourishing commercial ports in Western Africa." The great highway from that part of the coast to the Valley of the Niger, passing through a rich and salubrious country, has its outlet at Cape Mount. It is expected that this company will occupy the fertile lands on the river or on the magnificent lake not far from the settlement.

Constant applications are received from other parts of the Republic for immigrants. It is probable that the Spring expedition will be sent to Sinoe, and that in the Fall to Bassa.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-seven years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4024, and a total from the beginning of 16,022, exclusive of 5722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,744 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The people of color are loud in their appeals for help to reach the land of their fathers. The Society received during the year one hundred and eighteen new applications for passage to Liberia, and a much larger number of appeals from former applicants for aid. All these are purely voluntary and spontaneous.

In many instances the names and ages of applicants for emigra-

tion are furnished, but in the majority of cases a very general statement of numbers is alone given. The following quotations from the letters of recent correspondents, with the names ot the places from which they wrote, show that it is not possible to give in figures the number of those seeking the Society's assistance:

Sandifer, N. C., the better class of people; *Wolfsville, N. C.*, a great many; *Valdosta, Geo.*, a colony; *Orlanda, Fla.*, thirty-five or forty families; *Gainesville, Fla.*, a company; *Sturgis, Miss.*, many people; *Newton, Miss.*, more than five thousand citizens; *Houston, Texas*, some parties; *Galveston, Texas*, a crowd; *Trinity, Texas*, two or three thousand persons; *Conway, Ark.*, a large number of people; *Van Buren, Ark*, a society; *Memphis, Tenn*, quite a number; *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, several families; *Makanda, Ill.*, a great many; *Carthage, Mo.*, several colored persons; *Kingman, Kan.*, lots of people; *Niota, Kan.*, twelve men of us and our families; *Muscogee, Indian Territory*, a large number of families.

The desire of the Negroes for emigration to the fatherland is sometimes said to be exaggerated by Colonizationists; but the *South-Western Christian Advocate*, edited by the Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., lately contained the following: "Shall we go to Africa or not? This is the question as it is not infrequently put to the editor of this paper by men who are ready to go to their fatherland. They want intelligent direction and quiet counsel, such as in most cases colored men are unable to obtain, since among us the most of our public-spirited like to be seen and heard in all they do. But Africa; shall Negroes of this country go there? Let the inferior masses remain here, wards of America, and if they wish to do so, let them drink up the blood of the various nationalities as a solution of the Negro problem. But our professional men, women, and families of characacter and money; let those who can do anything to produce something for his neighbors to consume, apply and carry along every art with the religion of civilization to that country. What, then, shall we go to Africa? Yes, if we are so situated that by going we can do something better for Africa than add to her pauper population."

Among the petitions submitted to Congress during the past session praying for an appropriation of one hundred dollars apiece to enable them to go to Liberia was one, as stated by the Senator who presented it, "from a committee of colored men who say they represent five thousand people."

And there recently appeared in *The Church at Home and Abroad* the following from Rev. H. N. Payne, Field Secretary of the Presbyterian Board for Freedmen: "Much as the colored people are attached to the places where they grow up, thousands of them would

gladly go to Arkansas, to Texas, or *to any other place* where they would better their condition; but they cannot raise the money to emigrate, and must stay and suffer where they are."

This is disinterested testimony, put not half as strongly as the facts warrant. The "any other place" is Africa; and if these hapless creatures do not name Africa in the utterance of their tearful longings, it is because thousands do not dream that there is any possibility of ever getting to that Continent.

LIBERIA.

The prospects of Liberia are brightening. Hon. C. T. O. King Mayor of Monrovia, writes as follows:

"*Religious.*—The several denominations are moving on the even tenor of their way. The Liberia Conference of the Methodist Episcopol Church held its annual session in Clay-Ashland, February 3-7, Bishop William Taylor presiding. The statistics are: 21 traveling preachers, 56 local preachers, 2,628 full members, 361 probationers, 23 churches valued at $25.755; 37 Sunday-schools, with 371 officers and teachers, and 2,371 scholars. The collections during the last year were $400 for missions and $1,524 for ministerial support. Bishop Taylor, after inaugurating his great work on the Congo, is now turning his attention to Liberia, with the aim and desire of operating from that Republic as a base to the heart of Nigritia.

"The Baptist Convention reports 31 churches, 23 licensed ministers, and some 2,000 communicants. It has established a mission at Zodakie, eight miles from the nearest American settlement, where it owns five hundred acres of land and two buildings. Here is located the Rick's Institute for the education of native youth, named in honor of Mr. Moses U. Ricks, a well-to-do coffee planter at Clay-Ashland, and a contributor of $500 cash to the school.

"The Episcopalians are in good condition at Cape Palmas, but elsewhere they are not making much progress, owing to the scarcity of clergymen. The value of their efforts among the Greboes has just been demonstrated by the Christian converts during the rebellion at Cavalla, some seventy of whom, with their native rector, Rev. M. P. Valentine, preferred to leave their kindred, homes and property at that place, and start life anew among the American settlers at Cape Palmas, rather than unite with their heathen brethren in resistance to the Government of Liberia.

"THE SCHOOLS of the American Colonization Society at Arthington and Brewerville continue to be patronized by those for whom they are intended, and they are proving a valuable help to the rising generation of those growing settlements. I recommend that the Society establish a primary school at Cape Mount.

"AGRICULTURE, especially in this (Montserrado) county, is in a flourishing state. The coffee crop is large this season—our planters being stimulated to renewed energy by the advance last year in the selling price of the berry abroad. It would astonish and gratify any one to visit the St. Paul's river and see how the heavy forests have been made to give way to substantial buildings and coffee plantations, with rice, vegetables and fruits in their season. Through the thoughtful generosity of Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin in supplying neat wire for fencing, a number of our farmers are increasing their stock of cattle. I saw a few days ago at Brewerville, Mr. Howell Tyler utilizing African oxen in ploughing his land."

JUBILEE.

Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Seven was a year of Centenaries and Jubilees. The centennial of the signing of the Constitution of the United States was observed, and Queen Victoria celebrated the fiftieth year of her reign. Sierra Leone rejoiced over the centennary of her existence, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church the centennary of its foundation: while President Cleveland of the United States and President Johnson of Liberia celebrated the Jubilee of their birth. It seemed to have been a year providentially appointed for retrospect. To millions it suggested a review of the past. The American and British nations have looked back upon their history, and, in doing so, the history of the whole world passed before them.

The Jubilee of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society suggests a review of the events which have transpired bearing upon the work of African Colonization and Liberia,

When the Secretary, October 17, 1837, became connected with Colonization, the Society was twenty years old. Nearly all the original founders of the Society and of Liberia were living and active. In Africa the colonists had obtained a permanent foothold, having been fifteen years in occupation.

The question of the outlet of the Niger had just been settled by the Landers: but the grand results of modern exploration in Africa had not yet been achieved: therefore, as an officer of a Society whose operations were in Africa, the Secretary has had the opportunity of watching closely and following with practical interest, the whole series of brilliant explorations witnessed by the present generation. He has seen the large blank spaces which confronted him on the map of Africa in the office in Philadelphia, in 1837, gradually filled up, until now the Continent seems alive with a busy, stirring population, with rivers and lakes, with cities and manufactories, with agriculture and commerce.

In 1837, the Colony of Liberia existed in separate settlements under different administrations, independent of and unconnected with each other, responsible to different organizations in this country: viz: Monrovia and its adjacent settlements were under the American or Parent Society: Bassa Cove and Edina under the Pennsylvania and New York Societies; Cape Palmas under the Maryland State Society, and Sinoe, just established, under the Mississippi Society.

This condition of things threatened to be fruitful of serious evils to the young colonies: and warnings from Africa made a deep impression upon the friends of Colonization generally and especially those responsible for the management of the several Societies. They felt the importance of uniting the settlements under one central Government. Much diversity of opinion prevailed as to the best means of accomplishing the object. Those who preferred united action in Liberia, finding their views sustained by many of the most talented and experienced of the settlers, and others who had been Agents and Governors of the colonists, proposed a Convention of Delegates from the American Colonization Society, the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies and the Maryland State Colonization Society; which was held in Philadelphia, September, 25, 1838. At the Convention a general form of union was discussed and a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan, to be submitted to the several Societies for their consideration. At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington City, January 5, 1839, a Constitution for the United Colonies, under the name and style of the COMMONWEALTH OF LIBERIA was adopted: and Thomas Buchanan Esq, of Philadelphia, Pa., was appointed Governor. Mr. Buchanan had resided about a year in Liberia as Governor of Bassa Cove, where he was beloved by the colonists and respected by the native Kings. It was believed that a more competent man could not be found to preside over the interests of Liberia and carry into operation the provisions of the new Constitution.

Governor Buchanan was the first and last white Governor of the Commonwealth, and the last white man who presided over the affairs of Liberia. He died, after nearly three years of hard labor, September 3, 1841, and was succeeded in the office of Governor by Mr. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, an emigrant from Virginia of twelve years residence in the country. After six years of successful administration of their own affairs, the people, in Convention assembled, July 26, 1847, constituted and declared themselves a "free, sovereign and independent State, by the name and title of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA."

Cape Palmas or "Maryland in Liberia"—the colony of the Maryland State Colonization Society—continued its separate existence under the faithful auspices of that Society until 1854, when it became a free and independent nation by the name of the State of Maryland in Liberia. In 1857, the State entered the Republic proper as the County of Maryland in Liberia.

The next events of importance affecting Colonization and Liberia were the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, and the recognition of the Independence of Liberia by the Government of the United States.

January 21, 1864, the Secretary was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors at Washington City to take the place of the Rev. R. R. Gurley as Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Gurley had been relieved from the cares and duties of that office and assigned an honorary relation in connection with the Society. President Warner, Liberia's third President, had just been inaugurated for his first term.

In 1865, a new departure was taken by the Society in sending emigrants to Liberia from beyond the limits of the United States. Three hundred and forty-six persons were sent by the Society from Barbadoes, W. I., to Monrovia:—a step whose wisdom has been abundantly vindicated by the valuable agricultural and other improvements introduced by them into the Republic.

In 1867, the Society celebrated its Semi-Centennial Anniversary. In 1873, by the death of the Rev. William McLain D. D., the offices of Financial Secretary and Treasurer devolved upon the Secretary. In 1874, he was appointed Consul General of the Republic of Liberia for the United States.

The removal of the Secretary from Philadelphia to Washington was coincident with a very important era in the Society's work. The abolition of slavery had produced new conditions in the whole field of its operations in America, and it appeared before the world under a new aspect. It could no longer be charged with the guilt of rendering slavery more secure by deporting the restless and discontented among the slaves. The *raison d' etre* of the Anti-Slavery Society, which had been its professional antagonist and accuser, having ceased, that organization passed away. But when its work was done, the work of the American Colonization Society assumed larger and more serious proportions. As might have been expected, and as was foreseen by the founders of the Society, the coming of liberty to the millions in the South brought the general desire for exodus from the house of bondage. Applications to the Society for passage to Liberia multi-

plied and continue to multiply. The great mass of the Negro population of America, whatever may be said to the contrary, cling with a restless and irrepressible longing to the land of their fathers. While the learned Negroes hesitate and the colored gentlemen argue, the mass of Africa's descendants are calling for the means of egress from the country of their exile.

But the ability of the Society to answer the earnest calls of the weary exiles diminished, on the arrival of emancipation, in proportion to their number, and the conditions of the Society's work were modified and new methods had to be adopted. The pressure still continues,

In looking back upon the fifty years' work of the Society, the Secretary cannot have one moments' misgivings as to the methods and line of policy pursued. He believes, and has through all his active life believed, in the grandeur and practicability of the Colonization scheme. If he has any—the slightest—cause for regret it will be that, hampered in its financial resources, the Society has not been able to carry out in its operations every detail of its policy—to adhere more closely to the letter and spirit of its fundamental principles.

The Secretary feels that though devoting his energies to the building up of a Christian Nation of Negroes in West Africa, he has been lending a hand, through the only available agency to help forward the regeneration of a Continent and the intellectual and moral progress of a race: and that for Africa, not all the discoveries of the last century have been so important as the founding of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

HON. PETER PARKER, M. D.

Since the foregoing was prepared, the Society has been called to sorrow over the departure from earth of the senior member of the Executive Committee. That body, at a special meeting held January 12, 1888, adopted the following minute:—

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee hereby record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of their late beloved associate, HON. PETER PARKER, M. D. They recall with gratitude and admiration his twenty-eight years faithful service in the cause of African Colonization, his unwearied diligence, his unvarying courtesy, his wise counsels, and the gentle suavity of tone and manner which so truly indicated the Christian kindness and sympathy of his heart.

Resolved, That in heartfelt sympthy the foregoing be communicated to the bereaved widow and son of our venerated friend."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the* AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY *in the year 1887.* CR.

Received	Donations,	$1,726 00	Paid	Passage and settlement of Emigrants	$12,543 15
"	Legacies,	14,031 00	"	Education in Liberia,	668 40
"	Emigrants toward passage,	433 45	"	Taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building,	558 57
"	Subscriptions to African Repository	24 25	"	Paper and printing the African Repository,	359 46
"	Rent of Colonization Building,	1,697 00	"	Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expense of meetings, and cost of contested Wills,	2,969 61
"	For Educations in Liberia,	1,418 40	"	Temporary Investments	1,400 00
"	Interest on temporary investments,	1,584 44			
"	Investment realized	1 89			
	Receipts,	$20,916 43		Disbursements,	$18,439 19
	Balance January 1, 1887	5,832 67		Balance December 31, 1887.	8,249 91
	Total,	$26,749 10		Total,	$26,749 10

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1887, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL,
ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, } *Committee.*
WILLIAM E. SCHENCK,

Washington, D. C., *January 17, 1888.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *January* 15, 1888.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY celebrated its Seventy-First Anniversary in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 15, 1888.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the church, who also presented the Seventy-First Annual Report of the Society, stating that a printed abstract of the Report had been distributed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., on the text, Psalm 67, 4: "Oh, let the nations be glad and sing for joy, for Thou shall judge the people righteously and govern the nations upon earth."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hodge.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January* 17, 1888.

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock P.M., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. William. E. Schenck, D. D., senior Vice-President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting on the 15th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 18, 1887, were approved.

Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison and Dr. William W. Godding were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. Charles C. Nott, it was

Resolved, That the Society gratefully acknowledges the able, eloquent and fearless presentation of the cause of African Colonization by the Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., in his address before the Society in the city of Washington on its Seventy-First Anniversary; and that a copy of the Address be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Pastor, Trustees, and Congregation of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in the city of Washington, for the use of that church on the occasion of the Seventy-First Anniversary of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Hon. William, Strong of the District of Columbia, Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., of Connecticut, and Arthur M. Burton, Esq., of Pennsylvania, as additional Vice-Presidents, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851. Hon. Frederick P Stanton, Va.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D.C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R.S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1874. Rt Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1875. Rt. Rev. M.A. De W. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876. Rev. H.M. Turner, D.D., LL. D., Ga.
1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1881. Rev. Bishop H.W. Warren, D.D., Col.
1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pa.
1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., D.C.
1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D.D., Liberia.
1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N.Y.
1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner. D. C.
1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figure before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 17, 1888.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was chosen to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the minutes of the last meeting, January 18 and 19, 1887, were read, and the minutes were approved.

Rev. Dr. Schenck and Messrs. Davidson and Emley were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and they retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1888:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

The following DIRECTORS were stated to be in attendance:

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.—Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-First Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved, and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year aad accompanying papers. Also a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of receipts by States in the year 1887.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report of receipts and disbursements, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1887, with the accompanying Annual and other papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ON EDUCATION.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

On motion of Mr. Emley, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Emley, Judge Nott, and Rev. Dr. Schenck, were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named Directors presenting excuse for absence: Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., January 10; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., January 11; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., January 13: and Dr. James Hall, January 14; and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, January 20.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 18, 1888.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, Dr. Nichols in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education, reported that no business had been referred to them calling for a report.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, that the report be accepted and approved.

Mr. Davidson, from the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented the following reports; which were read, and on motion they were accepted and approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report, that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correctly stated, and in the possession of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1887, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and the resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors have again and again passed resolutions favorable to the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different States, and to the employment of Agents to make known the objects of the Society and collect funds for its work. Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be urgently requested to carry out, wherever expedient or practicable, the policy so often and emphatically endorsed by this Body:

Dr. Godding, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the following report; and it was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The awakened interest throughout Christendom in the development of the Continent of Africa, the large number of applicants for aid to emigrate thither, and the present financial resources of the Society would seem to justify the expectation that the present year would witness the embarkation of a goodly number of colonists under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, to aid in the great work of Christianizing and civilizing Africa.

This is pre-eminently the work for which the Society was organized, and believing that it is also the Master's work, and that under Providence emigration has in all ages been a highly important means whereby the civilization of the world has been developed and extended, your Committee offer the following suggestions as pertinent to the subject.

Since these emigrants go to make themselves a country and a home on the virgin soil of a new world, to aid in creating communities in what relatively speaking is still the wilderness, to bring schools to barbarism, to plant the cross among the idols of paganism and the tents of Islam, to help maintain the institutions of a free government among a people apparently needing to be taught the first principles of finance and political economy; and since the number of persons who can receive aid to emigrate at the hands of this Society is necessarily

limited, we respectfully submit for the consideration of the Executive Committee, whether in selecting persons who are to be aided in emigrating by the funds of the Society, preference should not be given to Christian young men and women of African blood who are in the full vigor of life, and who by their education and talents would be capable of organizing here in America a community of their own with the churches, schools and industries necessary to its successful maintenance and growth.

That they further consider whether it would not be well in each company sent out, that some organization should be attempted so that each band should go equipped as a distinct colony with its artizans, its agriculturists, its teachers and its ministers of Christ, electing its officers and making to itself a community of interests, with the laws and regulations governing that community. Might not such a company, properly officered with men of the right stamp, landing on a new shore, be capable, like the Mayflower of old, of founding there an empire for itself?

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, read a report, recommending the election of the following officers:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, Dr. William W. Godding, and Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board greatly miss the presence and counsels of its honored President on this occasion, and tender to him our hearty good wishes for continued health and usefulness.

Rev. Dr. Addison offered prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

An Act *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

I promise to return the following-name
the book will subje

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. *Incorporated, March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting

SEVENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 13, 15 & 16, 1889.

—:o:—

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1889.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chairman.*

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ., DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING.

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D D. REV. A. J HUNTINGTON, D. D.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D. HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of———————dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily indentified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published quarterly by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms. Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

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MAY 2 1892
LIBRARY.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.
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1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
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1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1880. Francis T. King, Esq , Maryland.
1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1881. Rev. Bishop H.W. Warren, D.D., Col.
1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pa.
1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D.D., Liberia.
1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
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1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1852. James Hall, M. D.....*Md.*
1853. Alexander Duncan, Esq.....*R. I.*
1864. Alexander Guy, M. D.....*Ohio.*
1868. Edward Coles, Esq..... ....*Pa.*
1869. Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D...*Ind.*
1869. Charles H. Nichols, M. D....*N. Y.*
1870. Daniel Price, Esq.....*N. J.*
1871. Rev. William H. Steele, D. D. *N. J.*
1871. R'T. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D...*N. Y.*
1873. Rev. George W. Samson, D. D. *N. Y.*
1878. Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.,*Pa.*
1785. William Evans Guy, Esq.,..... *Mo.*

DELEGATES FOR 1889.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.--Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Alfred S. Elwyn, John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

In opening the Seventy-Second Annual Report of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, it is pleasant to record that no vacancy occurred by death among the Vice-Presidents, Directors and other officers during the past year.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There has been received during the past year $6,176.05. Of this amount $929.00 came from donations; $1,304.34 from legacies; $239.75 from applicants toward cost of passage; $418.40 for the support of common schools in Liberia; $1,599.56 from interest, and $1,685.00 from other sources. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, $10,749.91, have placed at the disposal of the Society $16,925.96. The expenditures of the year have amounted to $13,007.60, leaving a balance in the treasury of $3,918.36.

There has also been received during the year a bequest by Mr. John West Mason, late of Newark, Illinois, of $1,000, "to be invested with or without additions until the income thence arising shall be suffiient to meet the expenses of a pious young man of color, while being educated to preach the Gospel among the heathen of Africa; said income to bear the name of Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D." The principal has been accordingly invested and additions are invited.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year thirty-nine emigrants were sent by the bark "Monrovia," sailed from New York, June 2, for Sinoe, and fifteen by the same vessel, sailed from New York, November 3, for Monrovia. Of these six were from Boston, Mass.; one from Washington, D. C.; one from Afton, Va.; nineteen from Gainesville, Florida; eight from Rochelle, Florida; one from Ocala, Florida; nine from Sturgis, Miss.: one from Chicago, Ill.; and eight from Wyandotte, Kansas. Thirty are twelve years of age and over, seventeen are between twelve and two, and seven are less than two years old. Twelve were reported as communicants in the Baptist Church, six in the Methodist Church,

and one in the Episcopal Church. Of the adults one is an ordained minister of the Gospel, one each a teacher, physician, and machinist, two are carpenters and eight are farmers.

They are an industrious and self-reliant class of people, mostly influenced to remove by information received direct from acquaintances in Liberia. A liberal supply of stores and tools, and books and stationery accompanied them to aid their settlement and for the support of the schools of the Society in that Republic.

Several causes prevented the embarkation of more of the accepted applicants by the spring expedition; and the visitation of yellow fever and the danger of its introduction on the ship or in Liberia seemed to make it wise not to send people from the South during its prevalence. This malignant scourge having psssed away the Society is arranging and expects to dispatch larger parties of people during the coming spring and autumn.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-eight years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,078, and a total from the beginning of 16,076, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,798 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Some of the emigrants lately sent to Cape Palmas have removed to and settled at Arthington and elsewhere on the St. Paul's river; most of those landed January 23d, at Cape Mount, have taken possession of their own houses and are reaping crops raised on their own lands, and commendable progress has been made by the company that reached Sinoe, July 19.

An intelligent Liberian wrote, September 11: "I was glad to find that the stoppage of immigrants to Brewerville has had no other effect than to stimulate the settlers. They are now farming in earnest. Their coffee plantations are making large and permanent inroads into the forest. Bissell, Banks, William Hayes, Batese, Lucas, are among the enterprising ones who are pushing forward the interests of the settlement, with an unwavering belief that the country is theirs, and that they belong to the country."

APPLICATIONS.

The cry of thousands anxious to find a home in the ancestral land not only continues but to grow in volume and earnestness. During the past year the Society received a greatly increased number of

applications for aid, and also several hundred renewed appeals for passage and settlement in Liberia.

As to numbers and the reasons assigned for emigration, the following extracts from late communications will speak:

Society Hill, S. C. "Is there any provision made for assisting the colored people of the United States in returning to their old home—Africa? I am a minister of the Gospel, a man of family, and I intend to leave America. A thousand or more persons wish to start with me if they can get passage. My people are convinced that this is a white man's country, and they want to go home. Will you help us?"

Palm Beach, Florida. "I desire to know what are the sawable timbers of Liberia as I desire to take with me a mill and fixtures for sawing timber. One hundred and thirty six good families want to go with me. They comprise men of all trades, including experienced farmers. Our object is to form a settlement of our own, and thus lead to success in Liberia."

Greenville, Miss. "A society of thirty members wanting to go to a country of our own."

New Orleans, La. "Six hundred very anxious to go to Liberia."

Foster, Texas. "Two thousand families preparing for Africa."

Magnolia, Ark. "Three thousand persons want passage."

Great Bend, Kansas. "Two hundred families getting ready, a few of whom are able to pay part of their expenses on the ship."

Goldsboro, N. C. "I am greatly interested in the redemption of Africa, because, first, it is my fatherland, and second, the labors of the American Negro are greatly needed there. I pray God that He may continue to bless abundantly the work of the American Colonization Society."

LIBERIA.

Sir Samuel Rowe, K. C. C. G., Governor of Sierra Leone and British Consul for Liberia, arrived at Monrovia, April 26, and on the following day, at the Executive Mansion, an exchange took place of the ratification of the Convention entered into at Sierra Leone, Nov. 5, 1885, for the settlement of the Liberian North-West boundary. Thus a question which had long stood in abeyance was practically and pleasantly brought to an end. It is stated that "Governor Rowe expressed himself as most agreeably surprised at what he saw at Monrovia, and in one of his speeches he declared that Liberia was a fixed fact, and he based that assertion, he said, on the evidences of progress and civilization he beheld on every hand. He made a visit to the Kroo village, now occupied by about two thousand Kroomen, and in a short address to them, congratulated them on their loyalty to

the Liberian Government, and assured them of the friendly relations subsisting between her Majesty's Government and the Republic."

Bishop William Taylor thus represented the state of his work in Liberia and the condition of that Republic, in his Quadrennial report to the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz.: "The Liberian Conference received me with great cordiality, and the members have ever since, without exception, manifested a loving, filial spirit of co-operation in the work of God. I have presided at each of the four sessions of the quadrennium, and have visited a majority of circuits and stations. The productive interests of Liberia are fairly prosperous. Within ten miles of Monrovia, up the St. Paul's river, there are ten steam sugar-cane crushing mills, and during the past year more than six hundred thousand pounds of coffee have been exported from Monrovia; but the great depreciation of African product values in European markets for several years past, caused hard times on all the West and South-West coast of that Continent. The Liberians live pretty comfortably and dress well on Sunday, but as a rule have no spare change for church and school purposes."

The Liberian correspondent of the *Weekly News* of Sierra Leone says: "The twenty-sixth of July, the anniversary of Liberia's independence, was celebrated at Monrovia in usual style. The oration was delivered by Arthur Barclay, Esq. It advocated the speedy incorporation of the Aborigines into the body, social and political, and was well received. Kroomen from the Kroo coast are settling in large numbers at Monrovia and near the neighboring rivers, engaging in trade and agriculture. Some of them at Monrovia show considerable enterprise. They are building substantial houses, importing goods from Europe and pushing trade with the interior. Under the guidance and stimulus of the colonists from America they are taking their place among the civilized agencies and giving a permanence and force to the work of civilization. The idea of a railway to the interior from the coast is much favored here, and it is hoped that the enterprise at Sierra Leone will be so completely successful as to encourage a similar effort from this point."

From an account in the *News* of Sierra Leone of a trip up the St. Paul's river, the following two paragraphs are taken: "The morning of the 18th of June the weather was excedingly inclement, and it continued to pour until 1 P. M. At 3 the party resumed their journey up the river. Passing by several coffee and sugar farms, among which were those of Hon. R. H. Jackson, Messrs. Cooper & Son, and Mr. Jesse Sharp, they reached the plantation of Mr. M. T. De Coursey about

4, where they were received with courtesy and cordiality by the intelligent and enterprising host and amiable hostess. After a few minutes' rest the company, led by the energetic proprietor, went out to inspect the agricultural operations. The sugar mill was visited, where, although they were not at work that day, Mr. De Coursey showed the engine and explained the various processes by which sugar is made. A walk through the farm revealed extensive areas covered with sugar-cane, coffee and cocoa. Mr. De Coursey has erected a substantial brick chapel for the religious instruction of his hands, who are all aborigines. The building is constructed entirely of native material. The brick was made on the bank of the river and the timber taken from the neighboring forest. The benches are solid and neat. The building is thoroughly furnished and plastered, and the wooden portions painted. Every other Sunday a clergyman of the P. Episcopal Church visits the farm to hold regular service. On alternate Sundays, Sunday-school is held.*

"Arthington is about thirty miles from the sea. The money, £1,000 sterling, for founding it was given to the American Colonization Society by Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England. The first emigrants from America arrived there in December, 1869, and begun their labors in a dense forest. They now have a large town of substantial frame houses, extensive coffee farms, fine roads and bridges, and are extending their settlement toward the interior. In the family of every settler are several aborigines, who work in the farms and workshops together. In this way the natives learn the language and industries of the settlers. I noticed in all these places that no broken English is spoken. As the natives come from the interior they learn the language at once and speak it like the settlers. The visitor to these settlements and farms must be impressed with the fact that this is the most effective way of civilizing and Christianizing Africa: teaching the people to work and to supply their necessities and improve their country according to civilized methods. Liberia is making a greater impression upon Africa than at first might be supposed."

EDUCATION

The Society's schools, including the Benjamin Coates School opened in January at Cape Mount, are reported to be growing in numbers and the pupils to be making commendable progress in scholarship.

* Mr. De Coursey went from Baltimore to Liberia under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, by the bark Liberia Packet, sailed July 20, 1851.

At a late meeting at Boston of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, the election of Prof. Martin H. Freeman as President of Liberia College was confirmed. The new President spent twelve years as a teacher in Avery Institute, Allegheny, Penna., immediately preceding his removal to Liberia in 1864, since which he has been connected with the College at Monrovia. At the last report there were eight students in the College and twenty-six in the Preparatory Department.

THE OUTLOOK.

The great Powers of Europe are vieing with each other and bringing into use diplomacy, money, agencies, and even armies and navies for commercial enterprise and colonial establishments in Africa. The United States has permanently founded, after some seventy years of philanthropic endeavor, the Republic of Liberia, possessing the attributes of a free and independent nation. But it should be distinctly noted that while European emigrants cannot live and flourish in the African torrid zone, the United States holds a commanding position in having several millions of Negroes adapted to those regions, of whom half a million are now seemingly desirous to remove to the congenial soil, climate and race of their ancestors.

Liberia has been appropriately termed the "open door" through which to commercialize, civilize, colonize and Christianize the equatorial portions of the "Dark Continent." Soudan, to the east, is represented to possess a population of fifty millions, having cities of from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, living after a peaceful and somewhat industrial style, the soil productive and rich in natural values, and the climate stimulative to luxuriant growths. To open up this region, there is needed direct communication by steamships from this country for the carriage of Negro emigrants, and a railroad from Liberia to the Niger and Congo valleys, the latter to ultimately cross the Continent to the Nile and the Red Sea. It is suggested that nowhere could capital be better employed to secure an abundant market for the constantly increasing products and manufactures of America, than in penetrating this rich portion of Africa.

The American Colonization Society places the Negro in his own country to carve out his own way for himself, for his descendants and for his race. Liberia has thus far proved herself able to open the way not only for individuals, but for communities of Africans along five hundred miles of coast. In this she stands in interesting contrast to every other agency for Africa's upbuilding. She is furnishing the natural elements—an industrial civilization with its farms and workshops and schools and churches—its bustle and activity and affluence;

and has, to-day, under its transforming influence, hundreds and thousands of native Africans, who are becoming unconsciously, with no sudden shock to their prejudices or preconceived notions, the objects and promoters of Western ideas—of a social and political condition, which is sending out on the right and the left, the leaders of regeneration and reconstruction.

The American Colonization Society appeals for support in its work to Americans. The relations of this country to Africa stand upon a somewhat different basis from its relations to India, China, or Japan. Americans are debtors to the African Continent in a more practical sense than to the Asiatic, and God has given them abundant means for discharging the debt.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the* AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY *in the year* 1888. CR.

Received	Donations,	$929 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants	$8,201 21
"	Legacies,	1,304 34	" Education in Liberia,	1,068 40
"	Emigrants toward passage,	239 75	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building,	518 60
"	Subscriptions to African Repository	24 00	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	377 44
"	Rent of Colonization Building,	1,661 00	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expense of meetings, aud cost of contested Will,	2,411 95
"	For Education in Liberia,	418 40	" Temporary Investment	400 00
"	Interest on temporary investments,	1,599 56		
	Receipts,	$6,176 05	Disbursements,	$13,007 60
	Balance January 1, 1888	10,749 91	Balance December 31, 1888,	3,918 36
	Total,	$16,925 96	Total,	$16,925 96

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1888 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

JOHN WELSH DULLES,
ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, } *Committee.*
REGINALD FENDALL,

Washington, D. C., *January* 16, 1889.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Washington, D. C, January 13, 1889.

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Second Anniversary this evening in the First Baptist Church, 13th Street near G.

Services were conducted by Rev. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the Church, who also presented the Seventy-Second Annual Report of the Society, stating that an abstract of the same had been printed and placed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., text: Isaiah 24: 12; "Lord, Thou wilt ordain peace for us, for Thou hast wrought all our work in us."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Luther.

Colonization Rooms, January 15, 1889.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p, m., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., a Vice President, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary meeting on the 13th inst, were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 17, 1888, were approved.

John Welsh Dulles, Esq., and Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: and they reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D.C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R.S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.
1875. Rt. Rev. M.A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
1876. Rev. H.M. Turner, D.D., LL. D., Ga.
1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1877. Rev. William E, Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1880. Francis T. King, Esq, Maryland.
1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1881. Rev. Bishop H.W. Warren, D.D., Col.
1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pa.
1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D.D., Liberia.
1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N.Y.
1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society tenders its warmest thanks to Rev. Robert M. Luther, D. D., for his able, opportune and excellent Discourse before the Society on its Seventy-Second Anniversary, and that a copy of the same is hereby requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society is tendered to the Pastor, Deacons and Trustees of the First Baptist Church in the city of Washington, for opening their Church on the occasion of our Seventy-Second Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 15, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was, on motion, invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the last meeting, January 17 and 18, 1888, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

On motion,

Resolved, That Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J., and Rev. R. M, Luther, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., are hereby invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Dr. Godding, Mr. Fendall, and Judge Nott were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and they retired and subsequently reported, through their chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1889, viz.:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, and John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

The following DIRECTORS were stated to be also in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTOR—Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved, and referred to the Standing Committee according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year with accompanying papers, viz.:

Statement of property of the Society, and a Table of receipts by States in the year 1888.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements in the year 1888, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report just read, with the accompanying financial and annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows;

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ON EDUCATION.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D. and Hon. Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ON ACCOUNTS.—John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq., and Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D, D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., and Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Dr. William W. Godding, and Prof. A. J. Huntington, D. D.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Davidson, and Dulles were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., December 8; Dr. James Hall, December 10; William E. Guy, Esq., December 13; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., January 5, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., January 12; and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, December 10.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 16, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at 11 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of Life Director Dr. Charles H. Nichols, occasioned by sickness, Delegate Arthur M. Burton, Esq., was, on motion, invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report; and it was accepted and approved.

Mr. Dulles, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports; and they were accepted and approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance have examined the Securities belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the Statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1888 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following as their Report; and it was accepted and the resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors have again and again passed resolutions favorable to the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different States, and to the employment of Agents to make known the objects of the Society and to collect funds for its work; Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Commtttee be urgently requested to carry out, wherever convenient or practicable, the policy so often and emphatically endorsed by this Body.

Dr. Godding, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the following report; and it was accepted and approved:

Your Committee, while commending the care that has been exercised in the past in the selection of emigrants would urge upon the Executive Committee the necessity of continued vigilance in this direction, that quality rather than quantity is what Africa needs in the way of emigrants; that the ability to pay their own passage money should be accepted as the best evidence of that energy on the part of the emigrant which will help to found States, and that beyond this the use of the funds of the Society in the way of aiding emigration should be limited, as far as practiecable, to defraying the expenses of God-fearing men and women of African blood capable of making their way in the communities where they now reside, who would be an element of strength and not of weakness in civilizing and Christianizing the new world to which they go.

Your Committee would especially commend the effort that is being made to place the emigrants in new communities, developing the fertile lands of the interior of Liberia, and would recommend that that policy be continued.

Mr. Dulles, from the Special Committee on Nominations, reported, recommending the election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland,

D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer and the Board adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zacchens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of Incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. *Incorporated, March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8 The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vaancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting

SEVENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION S

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD

JANUARY 19, 21 & 22, 1890

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1890

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chairman.*

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ., DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING.

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D. REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D.D.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D. HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

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(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily indentified).

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SEVENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 19, 21 & 22, 1890.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNYSLVANIA AVENUE,
1890.

HARVARD COLLEGE
MAY 2 1892
LIBRARY.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851. Hon. Frederick P., Stanton, Va.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1874. Rev. Bishop R.S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.
1875. Rt. Rev.M.A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N J.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876. Rev H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Ga.
1877. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D., R. I.
1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1881. Rev. Bishop H.W. Warren, D.D., Col.
1882. Henry G. Marquand. Esq., N. Y.
1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pa.
1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884. Prof. Edw'dW. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn.
1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N.Y.
1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. ..... *R. I.*
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. ..... *Ohio.*
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. ..... *Pa.*
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. ... *Ind.*
1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. ..... *N. J.*
1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D., *N. J.*
1871. R'T. REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., *N. Y.*
1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., *N. Y.*
1878. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., *Pa.*
1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq. ..... *Mo.*

DELEGATES FOR 1890.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY—Gen Clinton B. Fisk, Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., Rev. John Mille.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq, Rev. A. L. Elwyn.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

Two Vice Presidents and two Directors of The American Colonization Society, during the past year, have been removed by death.

HON. HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York, elected in 1838, was a man of rare culture and refinement, and of Christian patience, strong faith and bright hope. It has been fitly said of him that "he was faithful to all obligations, and his hands were full of good works."

DR. HENRY LINDSLY, of Washington, D. C., elected in 1872, and also a Member of the Executive Committee from 1840 and its Chairman from 1858 to 1886, when impaired health caused his resignation. Those who had the pleasure of frequent and intimate relations with Dr. Lindsly have no words to express their high appreciation of his character and his deeds. Few have won for themselves the exalted place which he long held in the hearts of men as a Christian philanthropist of rare wisdom, of tender sympathy and of unassuming generosity.

DR. JAMES HALL, of Maryland, who constituted himself a Director in 1852. This gentleman, being in feeble health, went to Liberia, in 1831, in the hope, which was partly realized, that the sea-voyage and a change of climate would improve it. He served as the Physician of this Society in its then feeble colony for some eighteen months, and returning to Baltimore was appointed Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. November 27, 1833, Dr. Hall embarked on the brig Ann with 18 emigrants, and stopping at Monrovia and Bassa, where he secured some thirty colonists, mostly able bodied adults, he arrived at Cape Palmas, January 25, 1834. The next day, negotiations were entered upon with the Native Chiefs for lands on which to settle the emigrants; and the deed selling Cape Palmas to the Maryland State Colonization Society was signed February 14, 1834. This brought into Liberia one of the most important sections of West Africa. Dr. Hall governed the Colony with uncommon skill, bravery, sagacity and perseverance for about three years, when he again returned to Baltimore to serve the Maryland Society and to promote the general cause in this country, notably as

Statement of property of the Society, and a Table of receipts by States in the year 1888.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements in the year 1888, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasrer's Report just read, with the accompanying financial and annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows;

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ON EDUCATION.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D. and Hon. Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ON ACCOUNTS.—John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq., and Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D, D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., and Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Dr. William W. Godding, and Prof. A. J. Huntington, D. D.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Davidson, and Dulles were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., December 8; Dr. James Hall, December 10; William E. Guy, Esq., December 13; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., January 5, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., January 12; and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, December 10.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 16, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at 11 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of Life Director Dr. Charles H. Nichols, occasioned by sickness, Delegate Arthur M. Burton, Esq., was, on motion, invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report; and it was accepted and approved.

Mr. Dulles, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports; and they were accepted and approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance have examined the Securities belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the Statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1888 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following as their Report; and it was accepted and the resolution was adopted:

WHFREAS, The Board of Directors have again and again passed resolutions favorable to the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different States, and to the employment of Agents to make known the objects of the Society and to collect funds for its work; Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Commtttee be urgently requested to carry out, wherever convenient or practicable, the policy so often and emphatically endorsed by this Body.

Dr. Godding, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the following report; and it was accepted and approved:

Your Committee, while commending the care that has been exercised in the past in the selection of emigrants would urge upon the Executive Committee the necessity of continued vigilance in this direction, that quality rather than quantity is what Africa needs in the way of emigrants; that the ability to pay their own passage money should be accepted as the best evidence of that energy on the part of the emigrant which will help to found States, and that beyond this the use of the funds of the Society in the way of aiding emigration should be limited, as far as practiecable, to defraying the expenses of God-fearing men and women of African blood capable of making their way in the communities where they now reside, who would be an element of strength and not of weakness in civilizing and Christianizing the new world to which they go.

Your Committee would especially commend the effort that is being made to place the emigrants in new communities, developing the fertile lands of the interior of Liberia, and would recommend that that policy be continued.

Mr. Dulles, from the Special Committee on Nominations, reported, recommending the election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland,

D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer and the Board adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act; Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed; *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. *Incorporated, March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vaancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting

SEVENTY-THIRD

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COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1890

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chairman.*

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ., DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING.

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D. REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D. HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

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1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884. Prof. Edw'd W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn.
1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N.Y.
1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society tenders its thanks to Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., for the very able, eloquent and instructive discourse before the Society on its Seventy-Third Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Session of the Church of the Covenant for the use of their church on the occasion of our Seventy-Third Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1890.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William E. Schenck.

Mr. William Coppinger was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Fendall and Rev. Drs. Addison and Sunderland were appointed a Committee on Credentials: and they reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1890:

New Jersey Colonization Society. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk,* Samuel K. Wilson Esq.'* Rev. John Miller.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee. Reginald Fendall Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison D.D., Rev. Byron Sunderland D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion,

Resolved, That Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL D., and Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, of Liberia, be and are hereby invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 15 and 16, 1889, were read; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit: Also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1889.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education.—Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Hon. Charles C. Nott.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts.—Reginald Fendall, Esq. Rev. John Miller, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn,

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

Committee on Emigration.- Dr. William W. Godding, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. John Miller.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Miller and Elwyn were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named *Directors* presenting an excuse for absence, viz: William E. Guy, Esq., Dec. 10: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 12: Edward Coles, Esq., Dec. 16: Rev. G.W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 7: and Rev. E.W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 19: and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, Jan. 20.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn it be to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock; and that at 11 o'clock, the members proceed to make their customary call upon the President of the United States to pay their respects.

The Board, on motion. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1890.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at 10 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society, Rev. Dr. Appleton in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Professor Blyden.

The Minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report: and it was approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports: and they were approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report; that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1889 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following resolutions as their Report: whereupon they were adopted:

Resolved, That additional efforts be made to organize Auxiliary Societies in the States where they do not now exist.

Resolved, That the policy of the Society hitherto pursued, whenever practical, of employing agents to advocate its claims and collect funds, be continued.

Dr. Godding, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read a Report; and the accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The Board took a recess to enable the Directors to call upon the President of the United States; and then resumed its session.

Mr. Burton, from the Special Committee on Nominations, recommended the election of the following:

Secretary and Treasurer—William Coppinger.

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D, D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer, and the Board then, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zachariah Cullins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the rebuilding, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have rested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers acquired by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or recovery of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. *Incorporated, March 17, 1817.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition in writing, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the assent of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SEVENTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 18, 20 AND 21, 1891.

WASHINGTON CITY.
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1891.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

President.—Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Judge CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chairman.*

REGINALD FENDALL, Esq.
Rev. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.
Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.
Dr. WILLIAM W. GODDING.
Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Hon. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

Secretary and Treasurer.—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of————————dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY;

Published quarterly by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY; is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

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1891.

HARVARD COLLEGE
MAY 2 1892
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THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

The American Colonization Society is called upon, at the beginning of its Seventy-Fourth Annual Report, to record the names of a Vice-President and of a Life Director who have deceased during the past year.

HENRY M. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq., of New York, elected a Vice-President in 1851, did very much to stimulate the religious, educational and industrial growth of Liberia. All the denominations of that Republic shared in his benevolence. Not a few of the schools owed their supply of books, and many a coffee and sugar farm its means of improvement, to the generosity of the deceased. Very recently he had been supplying wire fencing, free of charge, to indigent farmers, which has done much to encourage stock raising. The only thorough exploration of the country interior of Liberia was executed at his expense, and he served the Republic as its Chargé d'Affaires to the Government of the United States from 1865 to 1874. Mr. Schieffelin has left no legacy more precious than the example of his untiring and unselfish efforts for the good of thousands in Africa he never saw and never expected to see.

Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D., of New Jersey, constituted a Life Director in 1871, will be greatly missed in numerous organizations for the moral and spiritual elevation of humanity. His faithfulness and efficiency and his calm judgment and genial nature endeared him to his associates and won their confidence. Much that he did was unknown to the world, for he was uniformly unostentatious.

In the decease during the year of EDWARD S. MORRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., this Society is deprived of a friend to whose decision of purpose, earnest and persevering labors, and ever ardent benevolence, the cause of African Colonization is largely indebted.

Receipts and Disbursements.

The total receipts during the year 1890 were $14,467.61. Of this sum, $881.50 came from donations; $3,045.30 from legacies, income and annuity; $619.20 from applicants toward cost of passage to Liberia; $1,446.50 from rent of the Colonization Building; $378.40 for education in Liberia; $1,319.71 for interest on temporary loans, and $6,750 from loans matured. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, $3,636.26, have placed at the disposal of the Society $18,103.87. The disbursements of the year, including $10,566.85 for passage and settlement of emigrants, have amounted to $14,799.64; leaving a balance in the treasury, December 31, 1890, of $3,304.23.

Emigration.

Sixty-three emigrants were sent to and settled in Liberia during the year, namely, fifty-three by the bark *Liberia*, which sailed June 1st from New York; and nine by the same vessel, which also sailed from New York, November 1st. Of these, one was from Boston, Mass.; four from Halifax, N. C.; seven from Columbus, Ga.; three from Monticello, Fla.; twenty-eight from Sturgis, and nine from Amory, Miss.; seven from Morrillton, Ark.; one from Medford, Wis., and three from St. Paul, Minn. Thirty-two were twelve years of age and upwards, nineteen between eleven and two years, and two infants. Seventy-one were reported to be communicants of Baptist churches and eight of Methodist churches. Of the adult males, eleven are farmers, one a carpenter and builder, one a house-painter, and one a licensed Minister of the Gospel.

They are an industrious and substantial class of people, having been selected from a very large number of applicants for the Society's aid, and they took with them an usual amount of baggage and articles likely to be of service in a new country.

Letters have been received announcing the arrival in Liberia of these emigrants. Of those who reached there in July it is stated, under date of October 20th, that "they have gone to work in earnest, and the land they occupy being of a superior richness, some of them are already enjoying vegetables planted by themselves." Another citizen wrote October 24th, regarding the

same party: "These emigrants are industrious and intelligent, and they are highly pleased with their lands; having at once taken possession they set about working them and erecting temporary habitations until they can secure for themselves permanent dwellings."

Rev. Ezekiel Ezra Smith, Minister-Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, wrote from "Monrovia, April 1, 1890," as follows:

"Since I wrote you last I have seen much of Liberia. I have visited Cape Palmas, met with the different churches, and saw something of the operation of the institutions there. I had the pleasure to meet Bishops Ferguson and Taylor, and the leading men generally. I was much delighted while conversing with Bishop Ferguson to ascertain the high hopes he entertained for Liberia's future prosperity. The Bishop is doing effective work. The emigrants last settled at Cape Palmas are doing well. The bullock and cart are considerably employed at this point.

"From Cape Palmas I went to Sinoe, the home of Hon. Z. B. Roberts, associate justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. James J. Ross, ex-attorney-general, ex-Senator Fuller, and other gentlemen of influence, who, notwithstanding their positions as officials of the Government, have farms. The emigrants located at Sinoe in 1888 are moving on more and more successfully.

"I next had the pleasure to spend a few days at Grand Bassa, which comprises Lower and Upper Buchanan and Edina. Grand Bassa surpasses either of the towns or settlements above mentioned in point of commercial transactions. While there I met some of the emigrants who came in May, 1889. They appear to be doing well, and seem contented.

"On the 15th ultimo, in company with Hon. C. T. O. King, Hon. H. A. Williams, Mayor of Monrovia, Col. A. D. Williams, Judge Dennis, and a number of other gentlemen, I embarked for Grand Cape Mount on a small sailing craft. We encountered a most tempestuous voyage, arriving at Cape Mount on the morning of the 17th, being quite wet and much fatigued. Hon. C. T. O. King, myself, and others of the party called out to the settlement where the emigrants were located. After visiting each individual house and after looking at their beautiful, promising farms, a meeting of all the new-comers was held at the school-house. O, yes, they have built themselves a school-house in the center of the settlement. At the meeting short speeches were made by Mr. King and myself. Afterwards remarks by different persons of the emigrants were made. Each one expressed himself contented. Their farms, consisting in coffee, cassada, potatoes, yams, eddoes, cocoa, plantains, bananas, ginger, rice, &c.,

are as pretty as any I have seen in the country. They have evidently, considering the surroundings, done remarkably well. I also visited the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Mount and observed somewhat of its workings. I think it is doing a great —yea, a good work. Cape Mount is, indeed, a fine portion of this country."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past seventy years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,201, and a total from the beginning of 16,209, exclusive of 4,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,921 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Never in the history of the Society have the applications for its aid to remove to and settle in Liberia been so numerous and urgent nor more intelligently and earnestly presented than during the past year. A careful estimate of these papers shows that one million or more of the people of color are seriously considering the matter of an early change of residence from the United States to Africa, a majority of them expressing their determination to remove as soon as opportunity permits.

A few brief extracts from recent communications, each from a different State, are appended as indicating the widespread desire and numbers seeking the means of removal and settlement in Liberia:

"I am greatly interested in the condition in which my race is living here in Mississippi, and I want to do something in the way of their and my removal to our fatherland—Africa."

"I would ask for all the information you can spare me as I am in favor of all my people going to our own country."

"I am a minister of the gospel and desire to go to Africa. There are a great many here that want to accompany me to our forefathers' home."

"There is a great stir in this region about going to Liberia, and as I am a minister of the gospel, the people are coming to

me for instruction. This spirit is very high. I want to go to that Republic. We are in earnest in the matter."

"Several colored persons have recently been to me for information concerning Liberia, expressing themselves as very desirous of going to that country. Would you kindly address me on the matter, and inform me what assistance, if any, the Colonization Society would render?"

"We have organized a society in this county for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia in and through the Colonization Society. We have already in number over five hundred making preparations to leave this country just as soon as possible."

"There are three thousand people in this and the two adjoining counties who want to go to Liberia, but they are unable to pay any part of the expense."

"There are many hundreds of our people here who would go to Liberia if they could get help from the Society or Congress."

"We organized an auxiliary Colonization Society here October 2, 1890. Each member is assessed and has paid one dollar. We hold regular meetings. We were led to organize because we are suffering from high rents and other causes, and we are convinced that the best way to remedy our condition is to go to Liberia, Africa. Having heard of your beneficent Society we address you and by these presents introduce Mr. W—— J——, our elected delegate, whom we send to you that he may bring us full and accurate information as to what we must do in order to go to Liberia. We present herewith a list of one hundred and seventy-five names of male heads of families right here who desire immediate passage to that Republic. There are many thousands of the best farmers, mechanics, teachers and other worthy people ready to start for Liberia if they can get proper information and assistance."

LIBERIA.

The action of the Legislature of Liberia at its last session regarding foreign affairs was greatly in advance of anything in the past.

The grant to an English company of the sole right to collect, manufacture and export India rubber in and from that Republic promises greatly to promote its industrial and financial interests. For this monopoly 20,000 pounds sterling as a first installment was received on the 12th of June by the Government at Monrovia.

The Legislature has also granted to the same company the right to establish a bank under charter from the Government and to construct telegraphs and one or more railroads from the coast to the interior.

The educational advantages of the Republic are increasing. The Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Monrovia has been reopened, and the Episcopalians have not only enlarged their school facilities at Cape Palmas and at Cape Mount, but they are preparing to open a boarding school on the St. Paul's river. The Ricks Institute, an indigenous school established by the Baptists, is growing in influence and importance. It now contains over forty pupils, some of whom are Aborigines, mostly of the Bassa tribe.

Mr. Solomon Hill, one of the founders of Arthington, has purchased from the Government of Liberia one thousand acres of land on the road leading to Boporo, on which to settle seven native youths whom he adopted while infants and trained in the ways of civilized life. They have about reached their majority, and Mr. Hill purposes deeding them one hundred acres each, feeling assured that in two or three years they will give a satisfactory account of themselves and their property. These young men received a part of their education in the schools of this Society.

The facts are that the Government of Liberia attracts the social, commercial, and political economy of several millions of Africans, that for leagues about its settlements the kings and chiefs are friendly and even subordinate, and that its people have advanced in civilization and are successfully working out their destiny according to nineteenth century lights.

The Future of Africa.

The publication of Mr. Henry M. Stanley's book, "In Darkest Africa," and the activity on the part of leading European nations in the partition of that continent, suggest reflections on the future of that land and its aboriginal inhabitants.

Africa, as it presents itself before Europe at the present moment, is a field for diplomatic manipulation, for commercial enterprise and philanthropic effort. Nothing more. Colonies of Europeans in that land are out of the question.

As it appears before America it is an arena for the radical solution of a perplexing domestic problem.

So far as we have yet seen, we do not believe that the interests of the African will be seriously imperiled by the movements of foreigners to occupy his country.

In August last Lord Salisbury completed the partition of the continent, as far at least as it was possible to do so on paper; but he himself ridiculed the pretentions by which Europe assumed the role of divider among her children of a vast unexplored country belonging to an alien race. Frontiers have been laid down with diplomatic precision, but with only diplomatic precision, and they are published in maps. But no one for a moment imagines that these frontiers will be either definite or permanent.

There is no European power that has the genius and facilities for colonization and commercial enterprise possessed by the English. It is certain that the enterprise and energy of her capitalists will secure for the greater portion of Africa English influence and Anglo-Saxon civilization.

We have been asked how these enterprises will affect our work. We answer, most favorably. As foreigners become better acquainted with Africa they will feel more and more the necessity and the importance of colonies in order to its civilization, and colonies of blacks from civilized lands. Mr. Stanley is quoted as having said in a recent interview that "if we want to hold our own ground in Central Africa we must not send little parties of missionary workers as heretofore, but must pour in men by the scores, or even by the fifties." This is colonization.

There is not now the universal belief in the incapacity of the Negro which was fostered during the period of his bondage. Extensive travel and observation in his original home have convinced both statesmen and philanthropists that it is not absolutely necessary that the control of his country should pass into alien hands in order to its prosperity.

Sir John Pope Hennessey, a retired English governor, who, during his administration of the government of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, carefully studied the people, especially the Aborigines in their native communities, makes the following suggestive remarks in the *Nineteenth Century* for September last:

"When I visited Kambia, at the head of the Great Scarcies river, in 1873, the whole district was under Negro domination only. It was admirably governed. I never saw a happier population. They were cheerful, contented, industrious, in their own way good agriculturists, and able to manufacture most of the simple household articles they required. What a contrast between the smiling faces to be seen in the crowded streets of that Negro town and the careworn faces of Cheapside."

The present enlightened Governor of the British Colony of Lagos, Sir Alfred Moloney, K. C. M. G., not only believes, but is acting upon the belief, that the solution of the African problem must devolve upon civilized Negroes from abroad. In a speech delivered on the 15th of November, 1889, in the Town Hall, Manchester, England, the Governor said that "the repatriation of educated and industrious Negroes from the New World was the grand problem of future Africa. The progress of the tropical parts of the Continent in wealth and civilization must be for generations to come dependent on their progress in agriculture."

For several years *emancipados* from Brazil have been immigrating to Lagos in small numbers and in inconvenient craft, such as slow sailing vessels, and the Governor, having noticed the wholesome results produced by their skill and energy upon the industrial condition of the colony, has been untiring in his efforts to secure steam communication between Brazil and Lagos. It is said that there are one million of blacks in that country anxious to return to Africa. As a result of the indefatigable exertions of the Governor, the steamship *Biafra*, of the British-African Steamship Company, left Lagos on the 16th of August on her first voyage to Brazil for the purpose of bringing back repatriates. She returned on the 19th of October with one hundred and ten passengers—fourteen days from Bahia. The returned exiles included fifty-three males and fifty-seven females, among whom there were thirteen children.

The first of the vast fleet of steamers to follow, bearing home the exiles from the west, has thus successfully performed her voyage, connecting, for the present, not North but South America with Africa. But it is only a question of time for North America; she will follow.

It appears to us that the most comprehensive, far-reaching and

productive plan for bringing that vast continent within the operations of civilization and under the influence of Christianity would be to scatter and settle four millions, or about one-half of the colored population of this country in the land of their fathers. Place a million in Liberia, a million in the Niger districts and Yorubaland, which latter country seems now open to receive them, a million on the Congo, and a million in East Africa. With the knowledge of civilization which these people acquired in the house of bondage, with their experience as agriculturists, mechanics, miners, engineers, teachers, and preachers, they would soon cause the wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose.

The Mahdis and Tippoo Tibs would forever retire before their advancing march. Peace, prosperity and plenty would, for the first time in innumerable ages, arrive in Africa to stay.

It may yet come to pass, that as Europe and America were unanimous in bringing the Negro away from his home, they may unite to assist in his repatriation. Justice and the interests of humanity alike demand it. It will cost money to make the great restoration, but it will be money invested in the most remunerative of enterprises.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the* AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY *in the year 1890.* CR.

Received	Donations,	$ 881 50	Paid	Passage and Settlement of Emigrants, $10,566 85
"	Legacies, Annuities and Income,	3,045 30	"	Education in Liberia, 534 46
"	Applicants toward Emigration,	619 20	"	Taxes and Repairs of Colonization Building, 521 08
"	Rent of Colonization Building,	1,446 50	"	Printing The African Repository, 425 63
"	Subscriptions to African Repository,	27 00	"	Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, Library, Office Expenses, Postages, Printing, and Costs in Annuity Case, 2,751 62
"	Education in Liberia,	378 40		
"	Interest on Temporary Loans,	1,319 71		
"	Loans Matured,	6,750 00		
	Receipts,	$14,467 61		Disbursements, $14,799 64
	Balance, 1 January, 1890,	3,636 26		Balance, 31 December, 1890, 3,304 23
	Total,	$18,103 87		Total, $18,103 87

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1890 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

ARTHUR M. BURTON.
THOMAS G. ADDISON.
REGINALD FENDALL.

January 21, 1891.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 18, 1891.

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Fourth Anniversary this evening in the Church of the Epiphany, G, above Thirteenth, street.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., Rector of the Church, who also presented the Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, with the statement that printed copies of the same had been placed in the pews for acceptance by those in attendance.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. Leighton Parks, of Boston, subject—"The Undiscovered Country."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. McKim.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January* 20, 1891.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., senior Vice-President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary on the 18th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 21, 1890, were approved.

Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N., and Dr. W. W. Godding, were appointed a committee to nominate a President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year; and they reported recommending the election of the following:

President:

1853.—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents:

1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton. D. D., Pa.
1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D. Ga.
1877. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I.
1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D.D., Col.
1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884. Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn.
1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N.Y.
1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.
1891. Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the gentlemen nominated by the Committee.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Society tenders its thanks to Rev. Leighton Parks for his able, scholarly, and eloquent address before the Society on its Seventy-Fourth Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rector and Vestry of the Church of the Epiphany for the use of their church on the occasion of our Seventy-Fourth Anniversary.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1891.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Dr. Godding, Judge Nott, and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and the Committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1891:—

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pay-Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee. Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion—

Resolved, That Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, of Liberia, be, and they are hereby, invited to seats in the Board, and to participate in its deliberations.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 21 and 22, 1890, were read; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; Also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1890.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia. Judge Charles C. Nott and Pay-director A. W. Russell, Esq., U. S. N.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., and Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, and Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Committee on Emigration. Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

On motion—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Russell, Appleton and Burton were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following-named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 11th; William E. Guy, Esq., Dec. 12th; Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 15th; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 14th; and from the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Dec. 17th.

Communications were presented from Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., January 9th, and Hon. Henry W. Grimes, January 16th, and they were referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 21, 1891.

The Board of Directors met this morning at 11 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, Rev. Dr. Schenck in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Addison.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Pay Director Russell, U. S. N., Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, made a report recommending the reelection of the following:

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer—William Coppinger.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the committee.

Pay Director Russell, U. S. N., from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a report; and it was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution adopted; and the same referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Rev. Dr. Schenck retired, and Rev. Dr. Appleton was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports, and they were, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society, for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1890 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Appleton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; and, on motion, it was accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The importance of having an earnest, energetic Agent of the Colonization Society to acquaint the world of our mission and work, our past success and future plans, is self-evident. The great importance of reviving our auxiliaries in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey is also self-evident.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to use every measure in its power to secure these most desirable objects, in order that the splendid work to which this Society has consecrated itself may be accomplished to the glory of God and the Christianizing and civilizing of Africa.

Rev. Dr. Huntington, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; and, on motion, it was accepted and approved:

The Committee on Emigration respectfully recommend that all suitable efforts be made by the circulation of the publications of our Society, and, if it be deemed advisable, by the establishment of other agencies, to awaken among benevolent and liberal men in all sections of the country, and especially among our colored population, a deeper interest in the subject of Colonization in Liberia; that for the accomplishment of these objects, money, as far as may be necessary, be appropriated, and also that great pains be taken for the selection of the very best class of emigrants.

On motion—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to urge upon the respective Boards of Trade of our export cities the importance of increased commercial intercourse between the United States and West Africa.

Messrs. Burton, Russell, Fendall, Nott, and Godding were appointed the committee.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Huntington led in prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2 *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3 *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, those in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for Life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

Press of McGill & Wallace, 1107 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-FIFTH

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 19, AND 20, 1892.

WASHINGTON CITY.
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1892.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

President:

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

REGINALD FENDALL, Esq.
Rev. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.
Judge CHARLES C. NOTT.
Dr. WILLIAM W. GODDING.
Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer.—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of————————dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

Published quarterly by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY; is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members, and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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WITH THE

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THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

The President and two Vice-Presidents of the American Colonization Society have been called away by death during the past year.

The connection of the able and beloved Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE with African Colonization began in 1822, when he prepared the first map of Liberia, forming that very appropriate name for the then recently established colony on the west coast of Africa, and he also at the same time gave the name of its capital Monrovia, from that of President Monroe. In 1833 he prepared a draft, which was adopted, of a Constitution and Bill of Rights for the Maryland settlement at Cape Palmas. He superintended several of the earliest expeditions of emigrants from Baltimore, and was prominent in obtaining from the Legislature of Maryland appropriations in aid of African Colonization, first of $1,000 per annum, and soon after of $10,000 a year for twenty-five years.

Mr. Latrobe was the first Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and then its President until 1853, when he was elected the fifth President of the American Colonization Society, which position he actively filled and adorned until his lamented death. He gave to it rare powers in happy combination, uniting the intelligence of a Christian, statesman, and friend of humanity, appreciating its vast significance, sensible of the responsibility it involved, and confidently hopeful of its success.

Mr. Latrobe was the last of the American founders of Liberia, and his memory will long abide in the hearts of the people of that Republic. Lawyer, soldier, artist, poet, writer, engineer, inventor, and philanthropist, the world is better that thou hast lived!

Rev. OTIS H. TIFFANY, D. D., of Minnesota, elected a Vice-President in 1884, possessed commanding abilities and rare

eloquence. Under all circumstances he was the same, delightful in conversation, helpful in suggestion, fair in discussion, and wise in counsel.

FRANCIS T. KING, Esq., of Maryland, elected a Vice President in 1880, was a man of profound faith and of rare zeal in the Master's cause, one whose wise counsel and Christian example will be greatly missed. Kindly feelings disclosed by his look, by his gracious cordial manners, by his willingness to help all who needed his counsel or assistance, his toleration of difference of opinion, his large charity and unostentatious beneficence drew to him all who were brought into relations with him, and secured their affection and regard.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total receipts during the year 1891 were $20,695.70. Of this sum $1,088.28 were donations; $5,264.25 legacy, income, and annuity; $22.53 for the African Repository; $2,697.75 contributions of applicants toward cost of passage to Liberia; $1.374.50 for rent of Colonization Building; $606.25 for education in Liberia; $1,129.34 interest on temporary loans, and $8,512.50 from loans matured. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, $3,304.23, have placed at the disposal of the Society $23,999.93. The disbursements of the year, including $15,346.80 for passage and settlement of emigrants, amounted to $19.604.52, leaving a balance in the treasury, December 31, 1891, of $4,395.41.

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and fifty-four emigrants were given passage and the means of settlement in Liberia during the year—namely, thirty-nine, fifty-four, and sixty-one—by the bark *Liberia*, which sailed from New York February 14, May 28, and October 31, respectively. Of these, 2 were from South Carolina, 16 from Georgia, 26 from Florida, 16 from Alabama, 6 from Mississippi, 86 from Arkansas, and 2 from Kansas. Ninety-eight were twelve years old and upwards, forty-three were between eleven and two years, and thirteen were under two years of age. Forty-two were reported to be communicants of Baptist, twenty of Metho-

dist, and four of Presbyterian churches. Of the adult males, thirty are farmers, seventeen are carpenters, and one is a blacksmith.

These emigrants were selected from many thousands of voluntary applicants for the aid of the Society, and they carried with them considerable cash, much baggage, and many articles likely to be of service in a new country.

Intelligence has been received of the due arrival of these people at Monrovia, and of their location on lands assigned them near the St. Paul's river, in the rear of that city.

Four young men, under the leadership of Prof. O. F. Cook, embarked on the last trip of the *Liberia* to establish an industrial school in the college building at Monrovia, and to explore the country east of the Republic. They were selected and appointed by the New York State Colonization Society.

Hon. C. T. O. King lately wrote as follows :

"The immigrants who have come to us with the aid of the Society during the past year have been a valuable addition to the Republic. Those at Barnesville, and whose six months' support has expired, are not only reaping the products of their farms, but are living in houses of their own. Those at Fendall are doing well. They have planted eddoes, cassada, peas, bananas, potatoes, etc., while not a few coffee scions are raising their green shoots from soil that a few months ago was covered with the dense vegetation known as 'bush.' "

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past seventy-one years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,355, and a total from the begining of 16,363, exclusive of 4,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 22,075 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

SUCCESS OF SETTLERS.

To the inquiry, "Do the immigrants succeed in Liberia?" the following unsolicited testimony is presented

Mr. Wesley Blake wrote from Robertsport, October 29, 1891, as follows :

"Immediately upon my arrival here early in 1889, I took up

the land assigned me and went right to work, as I saw at once that if I would be happy in this country I must go to the soil, and I went to it. I now have about 5,000 coffee trees, out of which some 1,500 are bearing. Some healthy families—farmers—settled here would, I am sure, prove opportune, and they would do well. We have a grand country, but men with brains and money are needed to fully develop its vast and untold resources."

Mr. J. G. Sears thus wrote from Brewerville, March 3, 1891:

"Liberia is just like what the Colonization Society represented it to be. I will raise about three hundred pounds of coffee this year, and by the looks of it a much larger amount next season. Please tell my brother and all my friends that Liberia is the home for the Negro. I would not go back to live in the United States. My twenty-five acres of land are worth $500, and my privileges are not purchasable. Don't talk about America, but come to Liberia; the home of the free and the land of our forefathers. We can here gather bread at all times, and get our meal from the palm tree. We have no trouble to raise potatoes, corn, and cassada—only plant them and then go and gather them."

Gen. R. A. Sherman thus addressed a correspondent under date of Monrovia, September 16, 1891:

"In reply to your inquiry as to whether a working man can make a living here, my answer is yes, and a good one, too. There is plenty of room for mechanics and farmers. I mean *industrious ones, those who will go to work with a will*—such men it is impossible to starve in Liberia.

"Coffee, which is one of the great articles of export from here, bears in four or five years, according to soil, after planted. Each bearing tree produces from four to six pounds of coffee twice per year. Coffee sells here from sixteen to eighteen cents per pound, so that a man who owns ten thousand bearing coffee trees has an income of about $3,400 per annum. Many of our farmers have from 20,000 to 40,000 trees. I am not a farmer, but a merchant, and hence am acquainted with all the farmers of this country, and I know that during the season that closed in June last many of them sold from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of coffee to merchants for cash.

"I wish you to distinctly understand me, that if the parties whom you say are anxious to come to Liberia are farmers and mechanics, and they will come with a determination to work, they can make an honest living and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

"I came here with my parents in 1853, and have been here

ever since. My father was a poor mechanic with seven in family to support—a wife, a mother, and five children—the oldest of whom was the writer of this letter, then fifteen years old, and I can assure you that we have not been destitute of food or raiment one hour since we have been in this country, but have always had a plenty of both and to spare. I have travelled a good deal within the last twenty years. I have been to Europe and America, and have enjoyed the comforts and even the luxuries of those countries, yet I am satisfied with my humble home in Liberia, and would not exchange places to-day for the finest palace I have seen abroad. Here I have enough to eat and to drink and I have freedom of speech and action. My color is not considered the livery of prejudice and oppression, as it would be in your country. I and my children are eligible for any office in Liberia, from policeman to President, and we sit here 'under our own vine and fig tree'—it would be more appropriate to say plum or orange tree, as we have no fig tree here—'and there is none to molest or make us afraid.'"

APPLICATIONS.

Our last annual report contained the following:

"Never in the history of the Society have the applications for its aid to remove to and settle in Liberia been so numerous and urgent nor more intelligently and earnestly presented than during the past year. A careful estimate of these papers shows that one million or more people of color are seriously considering the matter of an early change of residence from the United States to Africa, a majority of them expressing their determination to remove as soon as opportunity permits."

The experience of the year 1891 confirms and emphasizes this statement, largely increased numbers having therein sought our aid for passage and homes in Liberia. The applications are all spontaneous, no effort whatever on our part having been made to excite a spirit of emigration to Africa or elsewhere. They come from nearly all parts of the South, but especially from Arkansas and the Indian Territory; from parties who had removed thence from North Carolina and other States, and who feel that they have not bettered their condition by their change of residence.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Congress seeking an appropriation of money with which to remove and settle in Liberia, and the advice and assistance of nearly every one of the

Departments of the Government have been sought for the same purpose. The Postmaster General lately received a letter from Crawford, Miss., signed by W. M. Brooks, president, and H. P. Lawrence, secretary, saying: "The colored people want to emigrate to Africa. We want to know whether we could get any aid from this Government or not. We are holding meetings every month. We would be glad to hear from you soon. Ten thousand of us want to emigrate."

LIBERIA.

It is gratifying to learn that the result of the recent general election in Liberia, which placed at the head of the Republic Hon. Joseph James Cheeseman, of Grand Bassa County, an enlightened and energetic native of Liberia, has given satisfaction to the Aboriginese throughout the Republic, and that the Kroomen of all sections have united in sending a congratulatory address to the President-elect. It is expected that an important increase in the revenue will accrue from improved legislation on the subject of the coastwise trade and from interior exploration. It is expected also that the foreign relations of the Republic and the educational question will claim greater attention than heretofore.

The troops of Alimami Samudu are now on the eastern frontier of Liberia removing the obstructions to trade and intercourse with the interior kept up for generations by the fragmentary and predatory pagan tribes which infest the Liberian borders. Some of the leading men of the Mandingo chief have had friendly communication with the Liberian Government, and it is expected that the new administration will enter into formal and permanent amicable relations with this great military commander.

The Society is indebted to Hon. C. T. O. King for the following statement:

"COMMERCE.—Our commercial relations with foreign nations are on the increase. The Spanish Government has appointed a consul to represent the commercial interests of her Catholic Majesty's Government in Liberia. In addition to the German, Dutch, and French merchants who have heretofore been engaged in trade in this Republic, two English houses have recently been established and are doing an encouraging amount of business.

"AGRICULTURE.—The coffee crop the past season was large and showed an increase over that of last year, as new areas are beginning to yield this valuable commodity. Other products have not been neglected, and the agriculture of Liberia is annually becoming a source of affluence to a growing class of producers. Coffee sells in the market here for sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen cents per pound, so that a farm of eighteen thousand trees (and there are several much larger) yields an annual income of some $3,000 a year. All classes of our citizens are planting coffee. Mercantile and professional men find it a satisfactory way of investing superfluous capital and spending their spare time, while the Aborigines around, especially the Kroomen, are following the example thus set, and are in large numbers becoming agriculturists.

"EDUCATION.—Liberia College building has been thoroughly repaired, and with the arrival of the new professors from the United States it is expected that this institution will enter upon an enlarged career of usefulness. The schools of the American Colonization Society, the Ricks Institute, the Methodist Episcopal Seminary, the Protestant Episcopal school at Monrovia, and those of the Government, are in vigorous operation and are doing a good work."

AFRICA.

The great powers, England, France, and Germany, who are chiefly concerned in the partition of Africa, are demonstrating their respective capacities to fulfill the responsibilities they have assumed.

In East Africa German expeditions have met with serious reverses from the natives, who are contesting the right of foreigners to seize upon their territory and annex them *nolens volens.*

In Western Soudan the great Mohammedan conqueror, Alimami Samudu, is putting the French to great inconvenience in their attempts to enforce the paper rights granted them to hold that portion of the continent as their "sphere of influence."

Considerable excitement prevailed in Liberia about the middle of the year in consequence of the alleged seizure by a French Colonial Governor, with the aid of a French vessel of war, of nearly one hundred miles of Liberian territory adjoining Cape Palmas on the east. But on the attempt of French troops to occupy the country the Aboriginese, who are opposed to such occupation, gave them a reception in which they sustained

serious losses. It is not known whether the authorities in France gave countenance to the reprehensible proceedings of their representatives on the coast. It is gratifying to know that the United States Government has not been indifferent to this effort at spoliation of a nation planted and fostered by American benevolence.

Great Britain, on the other hand, is advancing civilization by gentle and pacific means, and is proving the superiority of the commercial *regime* over the military—of government by companies over government by arms.

Within the last six months England has assumed the protectorate of the Oil Rivers, the most commercially wealthy portions of West Africa, and Major Claude Macdonald, the Commissioner and Consul General, to whom has been intrusted the government of the new territory, shows himself an enlightened ruler, and is interesting himself in the agricultural no less than the commercial development of his charge, introducing cocoa and Liberian coffee plants for the encouragement of systematic and economic farming, teaching the natives by precept and example that the plowshare is greater than the sword.

The policy and methods of the American Colonization Society for the regeneration of Africa, instead of being discredited by the progress of events, are proving to be the most effectual means for the great work which the whole civilized world now wishes to achieve in the interest of African progress.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and disbursements of the* AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY *in the year 1891.* CR.

Received	Donations	$ 1,008 28	Paid	Passage and Settlement of Emigrants	$15,346 80
"	Legacy, Annuity, and Income	5,264 55	"	Education in Liberia	606 25
"	Applicants toward Emigration	2,697 75	"	Taxes and Repairs of Colonization Building	540 24
"	Rent of Colonization Building	1,374 50	"	Printing The African Repository	436 80
"	Subscriptions to African Repository	22 23	"	Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, Library, Office and Traveling Expenses, Postages, and Printing	2,674 43
"	Education in Liberia	606 25			
"	Interest on Temporary Loans	1,129 34			
"	Loans Matured	8,512 50			
	Receipts	$20,695 70		Disbursements	$19,604 52
	Balance, 1 January, 1891	3,304 23		Balance, 31 December, 1891	4,395 41
	Total	$23,999 93		Total	$23,999 93

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1891 and the vouchers for the disbursments, and find the same correct.

ARTHUR M. BURTON.
THOMAS G. ADDISON.
REGINALD FENDALL.

JANUARY 20, 1892

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 17, 1892.

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-fifth Anniversary this evening in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

The services were conducted by Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the Church, who also presented the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Society, and delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January* 19, 1892.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue.

The Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Senior Vice-President, in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the Anniversary on the 17th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting January 20, 1891, were approved.

The Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., presented and read the following minute, and it was adopted by a standing vote and a copy ordered to be communicated to the family of the deceased:

"The year 1891 will be memorable in the annals of the American Colonization Society because on the 11th day of last September, John H. B. Latrobe departed this life. No words can express our sorrow as we gather to-day around the empty chair he filled for thirty-eight years as our President. We shall see him here no more, but he still lives and will live on when we are gone—in the wisdom, the ability, and the generous enthusiasm that are a part of the life of this Society and are enshrined in its history. He felt that he occupied a great office in a great cause, and though that cause was obscure and the world regarded it as

quixotic, and scornful criticism depreciated and ridiculed it, he never lost his love for it nor abated his efforts in its behalf.

"There was indeed little in the present to animate him, but to his faith the future was bright with splendid visions of redeemed millions worshiping God in spirit and in truth, and rejoicing in the rich civilization of Christendom.

"How large and grand he seems as we contemplate him amid all his manifold interests and employments, thinking, planning, and laboring not for himself but for others, not for a day but for the ages—not for a tribe but for a Continent.

"His was no dreamy, romantic sentimentalism, spending itself in emotion and fine words. His enthusiasm for Africa meant self denial. As far back as 1823 he laid aside his loved law books and made a map of Liberia. As the years passed, his business as a lawyer increased.

"The cares of life crowded upon him. Many loved pursuits solicited his attention. He was a Painter, a Poet, a Literateur, a Musician, an Inventor. His hours were precious to him, and yet the enthusiasm of his early manhood for the Liberian Republic never forsook him. It triumphed over the charms of the Painter's brush and of the Poet's ecstacy. Literary ambition, musical skill, inventive genius, were often subordinated to the claims of Colonization. It is perhaps difficult to realize to-day the amount of work involved in originating the Maryland State Colonization Society, in securing State aid to Liberian emigration, in influencing the Maryland Legislature, in successive years, to make the several appropriations of money aggregating the large sum of $250,000. His sublime zeal was not confined to the people of his own State. It reached across the Atlantic. He was the originator of the Colony of Cape Palmas. He prepared its bill of rights, and the Constitution and ordinance for its temporary government. England's famed Wilberforce was not more earnest, energetic, and persistent, in his efforts for Negro Emancipation than was our Latrobe for the establishment of a free Christian republican state for emancipated Negro slaves in their Fatherland.

"On the death of Henry Clay, this man who had so faithfully served the cause of the society, and whose labors in its behalf had made him the most conspicuous Colonizationist in the country, was elected its fifth President. That was in the year 1853, and never in all the years that have passed since then did he hesitate to employ to the utmost of his ability, his powers of eloquent speech in public assemblies—his able and learned pen by correspondence and through the press and the influence of his powerful and magnetic personality upon the official magnates of the land.

"Old age that chills the sympathies of men failed to put out the fire that burned in the bosom of Latrobe for Africa. His will speaks, as it were, from the chamber of death, testifying by an

act of beneficence to the old cause that his faith in its lofty aims and its ultimate success was unabated to the last. Over this life we have so much admired a singular glory has been shed. A high Christian motive controlled him. The busy man of the world was conscious of the presence here of the invisible Kingdom of God and of the blessings it offers to the Barbarians of the Dark Continent. The source of his long service—the inspiration of his untiring heroic devotion, his own beautiful words recently published reveal to us :—

"Oh, were I left to choose the fame
That ever more might cling
Around the mention of my name,
Like ivy on a tower close clustering—
The triumphs, trumpet told, of war,
The Senate's plaudits, and the crowd's hurrah,
Might all unnoticed ring.
Potosi's teeming mine. Golconda's sunny gem ;
Aye, all the powers that boast the diadem,
I'd hold as worthless, spurn unsought,
If but a single voice
Of Gratitude, unbought,
From Africa should say
I'd made one heart rejoice,
Or, in that heathen land, had caused one soul to pray."

JUNE, 1832.

A copy of the action of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society at the Annual Meeting, October 11, on the death of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, communicated by Rev. E. E. Milnor, Secretary, December 11, was read.

The Society proceeded to the Annual Election for Officers, when the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., was unanimously and by a standing vote elected President, and the following named gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents :

President:

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

Vice-Presidents:

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851 Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va
1866 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867 Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
1870 Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1874 Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.
1875 Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1875 Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878 Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1880 Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887 Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888 Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888 Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass
1892 Rev. Bishop Cyrus, D. D., Foss, Pa.
1892 Hon. John Scott, Pa.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., D. C.
1892 Osmun Latrobe, Esq, Md.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Society tender its thanks to the Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., for his able and eloquent discourse before the Society on the occasion of its Seventy-fifth Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Board of Officers of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for its use on the occasion of our Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 19, 1892.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside; and Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Fendall, and Mr. Burton were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and the Committee reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1892:

Massachusetts Colonization Society. Rev. John S. Lindsay, D. D.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pay-Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.

Maryland State Colonization Society. John E. Semmes, Esq., J. S. T. Waters, Esq., George W. S. Hall, Esq.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee. Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 20 and 21, 1891, were read; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1891.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia. Judge Charles C. Nott and Pay-director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., and Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies. Dr. William W. Godding, Reginald Fendall, Esq., and George W. S. Hall, Esq.

Committee on Emigration. Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., and J. S. T. Waters, Esq.

On motion—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Russell, Burton, and Hall were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following-named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 28th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 18th; Edward Cole, Esq., Jan. 17th.

Pay Director Russell, Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, made a report recommending the re-election of the following:

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer—William Coppinger.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the committee.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 20, 1892.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this morning at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Rev. Dr. Appleton in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

The Minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Pay-Director Russell, U. S. N., from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented the following Report; and it was, on motion, accepted and approved:

WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1892.*

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully report:

In the present condition of Liberian affairs it is extremely difficult to lay down any practical plan of operations. Three things, however, appear to be indisputable: 1. Liberia is a weak, is a defenseless power, having no political or commercial alliance with any other nation. 2. The only powers with which she could have intimate relations are England and America, the first of which is seeking in Africa only her own interests, the second not even doing that. 3. The indifference of the American Government can only be overcome by commercial intercourse between the people of America and the people of Liberia.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; and it

was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Emigration beg leave respecfully to report :

That the transactions of the last year show that through its Executive Committee and its long tried and ever faithful Secretary the work of the Society in sending emigrants to Liberia from this country which has so long been continued has not been suffered to decline, and that of the emigrants sent out this last year most favorable and gratifying reports have been received. It is due to your Committee that while an occasional counter note is heard from some disappointed individual returning to this country with discouraging accounts, an incident which is likely to attend all efforts at Colonization the world over, the whole trend of the testimony in behalf of Liberian Colonization confirms the wisdom and persistence of the Society in expending its funds and its strength to plant in that infant Republic a population that shall preserve the institutions of civil and religious liberty, and extend the blessings of beneficent government and the gospel of salvation over the regions now lying in darkness.

And now especially when applications are coming in daily, increasing numbers from the colored people in all parts of our country for transferrence to the land of their fathers, the only regret we feel arises from the knowledge of our limited resources and the restriction placed upon the operations of the Society by its lack of funds to meet the ever increasing desires of thousands of our colored population to find in Africa their home and fortune, and there to build up a state that shall one day take rank among the principal nations of the earth. In view of which your Committee would recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That every effort be put forth to extend and deepen the interest of Liberian immigration, and to secure all possible aid whether from private munificence or legislative action in furtherance of this vital and commanding object. *Committee.*

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports, and they were, on motion approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society, for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1891 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to the gentlemen composing the delegation from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society for their renewed presence and valued services at the present session.

On motion—

Resolved, that the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., for the graceful and able manner with which he has presided at the present meeting; and to the members of the Executive Committee for their wise and faithful management of affairs during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Addison led in prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

An Act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, those in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1817.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for Life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

PRESS OF MCGILL & WALLACE, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 1893.

WASHINGTON CITY.
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1893.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

MR. REGINALD FENDALL.
REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.
JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT.
DR. WILLIAM W. GOUDING.
REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

Secretary and Treasurer—MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ———— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most towards the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION.

The publication of THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY has been discontinued, and in its place Bulletins of Information are to be issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which will contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and its Auxiliaries, to life members, and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-SIXTH

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

1893.

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SEVENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 1893.

WASHINGTON CITY.
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1893.

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The Society

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER, the well-known Secretary of the American Colonization Society, after a brief illness, died on the 9th of February, 1892. He was born in London, England, March 18, 1828, and came to this country when a young child.

He entered the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in 1838, when only ten years of age, and continued in that office until 1864. He was then appointed Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and filled this office until his death. His whole active life of fifty-four years was thus devoted to African Colonization.

Immediately following his death both Societies with which he had been so prominently indentified adopted resolutions expressing the highest appreciation of his great services, and sincere and profound personal grief at his loss. Minutes of these proceedings were duly recorded in the permanent records of the respective Societies.

He rests from his labors of a long life devoted to a great and noble cause with a consecration to which a parallel will rarely be found. His works are his fitting monument, and his virtues will long be cherished in the hearts of the race to whom he devoted his life.

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of New York, elected President of the Society at its last annual meeting, was not present at the time, and for some months ensuing was absent in Europe. Soon after his return he visited Washington and held conferences with the Executive Committee, and at once commenced giving practical attention to the duties of his office.

On the death of Mr. Coppinger, who was both Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Reginald Fendall, a member of the Executive Committee, was appointed Acting Treasurer, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, also a member of the Executive Committee, was appointed acting Secretary, and these gentleman have performed the duties of their respective offices through the unexpired term of the late Secretary and Treasurer.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year the Colonization Society has sent fifty emigrants to Liberia. They sailed in the bark *Liberia* from the port of New York March 10, had a comfortable and pleasant voyage, and arrived at Monrovia April 7. At the same time the Rev. E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro, N. C., who was favorably known through valuable services rendered to the Society while United States Minister to Liberia under the administration of President Cleveland, and on other occasions, was sent out to take charge of the emigrants on their arrival at Monrovia and see that they were properly located. Many complaints in regard to the manner in which these duties had been discharged by the former agent had of late reached the Executive Committee. Mr. Smith was instructed also to investigate the condition of parties of emigrants sent out previously, and other matters of interest to the Society, and to make a written report. He did so, and his report containing much valuable information was published in Bulletin No. 1, issued in November last.

After an inspection of proposed sites by our agent and the emigrants themselves, an elevated region was selected near one of the branches of the Montserado river, on the outer borders of a settlement named Johnsonville, and about twenty miles east from Monrovia. The land was surveyed and allotted to the several emigrants with all possible dispatch, and Mr. Smith reports as follows:

"Mr. David Rivers, one of said emigrants, moved into his own frame house July 13th, just three months and six

days after his arrival in the country, or one month and fifteen days after receiving the certificate giving the boundary of his land. Up to the 10th of August, two days before I left Liberia, Mr. Rivers had planted out on his own land more than five thousand coffee scions, also quantities of other produce, and a considerable amount of vegetables of different kinds.

"Mr. Spencer Day and others of the same party have since moved into their own houses, and are earnestly pushing forward and industriously clearing their land and putting out coffees, which if not the only, is certainly the principal, product of the country from which farmers realize money."

In reference to the settlements of future parties of emigrants Mr. Smith says:

"The time has come, I think, however, when a beginning should be made to push outward, interiorward with the settlements of the country. While some little more of expense may be incurred in settling emigrants at a distance from the streams, it will be the means of opening up roads, building bridges, and thereby will invite trade from finding its way elsewhere. Again, such beautiful, rolling sections of country as are to be seen out beyond Arthington are far more desirable to settle in than portions of the tide-water country. The water is pure and cool, the air is less humid, less enervating; and I think the section is in every way more salubrious.

"I would not be understood to mean that a party of emigrants should be isolated by being located at an inconvenient distance from other settlements, but I do mean that I think the settling of emigrants should tend interiorward. Let the settlements be contiguous, but interiorward."

Mr. Benjamin Anderson & Son, the Liberian surveyors, who assisted Mr. Smith in locating the last party of emigrants, say:

"The next party of emigrants, if located here, will have to be placed further out, but in such vicinity as to give the touching hand to their neighbors. It is thought prudent not to crowd them too close together, but to give them ample room, so that they may be helpful, assisting, and conveniently at hand to each other for all emergencies. The planting of far-off and isolated settlements of emigrants can not be recommended.

"It is greatly to be desired that the Government itself shall take a more active part in the survey of public lands for emigrants It would be well if, upon being advised of the coming of emigrants, certain tracts of land should be assigned and laid out before their arrival, so as to enable them to enter on their possessions immediately after their arrival. Mr. Witherspoon, in view of thus facilitating the entry of emigrants on their lands, recommends this plan, and in view of future operations has selected a sight in every way suitable for the purpose; a place finely watered and heavily timbered."

Hereafter the Society will see to it that emigrants going out under its auspices are located on the higher lands back from the coast, and on the outer verge of present settlements.

The following extract from Mr. Smith's report is significant:

"Emigrants are beginning to make their way to Liberia *via* Liverpool. Since April last emigrants from the United States have arrived in Liberia, at their own expense, at four different times. The first consisted of a man and wife and five children, who came in April; the second, a single man, who came in May; the third, of a man and wife and six children, who came in July; and last, a single man came also in July—making, in the last five months, a total of seventeen emigrants who paid their own expenses from the United States, by the way of Liverpool, to Liberia. The Government gives them land and allowances, such as are given to those sent by the Society."

The route from New York to Liberia by way of Liverpool is nearly twice the length of a direct one, and involves a reshipment at the intermediate port. The time and expense, therefore, being nearly twice as great as they would be by a direct route, are a great obstacle to emigration at present.

It is believed that the flow of emigration, independent of any pecuniary assistance from the Society or otherwise, will continuously increase in volume and eventually, when a direct line of steam communication is opened, will become the most potent factor in the upbuilding of Liberia and the civilization of Africa.

The American Colonization Society was organized seventy-six years ago, and four years thereafter sent out its first party of colonists; each year since it has sent out emigrants to Liberia. Those reported for the past year make a total of 16,413, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, or a grand total of 22,135 persons whom the Society has assisted in finding homes in Liberia.

APPLICATIONS.

Although during the past year the policy of the Society has been to discourage applications for aid in emigrating to Liberia the number of persons applying has been increasing rather than diminishing. These applications come from persons in many of the States, north as well as south, are usually very pressing and oft-repeated, and at this time number many thousands. It is not doubted that many of these would better the condition of themselves and their children and benefit Liberia by making their homes there. But the present means of the Society do not enable it to extend a helping hand to more than a small number of the applicants whom it considers really worthy of its assistance.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

The publication of the *African Repository* as an organ of the American Colonization Society was commenced in 1825, and for a series of years it was issued as a monthly, and subsequently as a quarterly magazine, with a large paying list of subscribers. The proceeds were appropriated to the special work for which the Society was founded. At that earlier period of the Society's existence Africa was indeed but little known to the civilized world, the general press was quite limited in its scope, and the necessity of a special organ to inform the public of the Society's purposes and work was quite evident. These conditions had been greatly changed in the lapse of time. Africa had been largely explored, and books, magazines, and newspapers had been greatly multiplied and filled with African information and news, and thus had lessened the demand for the *Repository*, until it had ceased to bring to the Society any pecuniary

return. It was deemed best therefore to substitute for it publications of an occasional character, and accordingly the first bulletin of information was issued in November last. The publication of these bulletins will be continued from time to time as circumstances may require.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society, after reviewing its past history and considering its present resources and environment, and looking to the promotion of the best interests of Liberia, proposes a line of work for the future, which may be briefly stated as follows:

1. Colonists hereafter to be selected with special reference to the needs of Liberia, and to be located there with more care and to better advantage to themselves.

2. Funds held in trust for education to be applied in ways to aid and stimulate the Liberian Government to more energetic action in establishing and fostering an efficient system of public schools, rather than in merely supporting independent schools.

3. The Society to make a special effort to collect and diffuse more full and reliable information about Liberia, and as a bureau of information to make itself practically useful both to Liberia and the Negroes in the United States desiring to emigrate there.

4. The Society to promote in every possible way the establishing of more direct, frequent, and quicker communication between the United States and Liberia.

5. The chief end of the work of the Society to be in the line of enabling and stimulating Liberia to depend less and less upon others, and more and more upon herself.

LIBERIA.

The present administration of the government of Liberia is reported to be highly satisfactory to the citizens of that Republic. At the head of it is President Joseph James Cheeseman, who was born and educated in the country, and who by his excellent character, intelligence, and energy had achieved eminent success as a private citizen. The mem-

bers of his cabinet in their several departments are all men of high character and good executive ability.

It is now more than forty-five years since Liberia assumed the position of an independent Republic. During that period she has exercised the functions of a National Government, having executive, legislative, and judicial departments, keeping peace and order within her own borders, collecting and disbursing revenues, holding diplomatic intercourse with other nations, and establishing a system of common schools. In response to the will of her people as expressed by their suffrages, twenty-three administrations have succeeded one another in the peaceful and orderly manner prescribed by her written constitution It is not claimed that all this has been done with the most advanced intelligence and a high degree of efficiency, but when we reflect that it has been accomplished by about 16,000 colonists from the United States, who back of them had only the heredity of thousands of years of a low state of barbarism, and that civilization and education which the condition of slavery as it existed in our country gave them ; who carried with them little beside illiteracy, poverty, and the habit of dependence ; who were planted in an isolated position on the far-off coast of a wild and savage continent, in a territory already occupied by from one to two millions of native Africans, we are compelled to acknowledge that the record is highly creditable, and especially so when compared with that of many of the central and South American States during the same period.

As we look over the latest map of the great continent of Africa and see the European protectorates already covering the larger part of its area, whose inspiring motives are commercial greed, and whose traffic with the natives is so largely demoralizing and destructive, it is with increased satisfaction that we turn to the little Republic on its western coast "founded by black men, reared by black men, and maintained by black men," and our deepest interest, our warmest sympathies, and our brightest hopes center in Liberia—Liberia for the sake of herself, Liberia for the sake of Africa, Liberia for the sake of the Negro race.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted :

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and disbursements of the* AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY *in the year 1892.* CR.

Received	Donations	$246 20	Paid	Passage and Settlement of Emigrants	$5,987 76
"	Legacy and Annuity	7,014 92	"	Education in Liberia	150 00
"	Applicants toward Emigration	29 00	"	Taxes, Repairs, etc., of Colonization Building	297 25
"	Rent of Colonization Building	1,367 00	"	Printing Annual Report, Repository, and Bulletin	394 70
"	Subscriptions to African Repository	7 00	"	Passage Money Refunded	933 55
"	Interest on Temporary Loans	1,222 76	"	Salary of Secretary, Library, Office, and Traveling Expenses, Stationery, Printing, and Postage	2,459 45
"	Loans Paid	14,812 50	"	Temporary Investments	7,093 67
	Receipts	$24,699 38		Disbursements	$17,316 38
	Balance, January 1, 1892	4,395 41		Balance, December 31, 1892	11,778 41
	Total	$29,094 79		Total	$29,094 79

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1892 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

ARTHUR M. BURTON.
J. ORMOND WILSON.
A. J. HUNTINGTON.
THOS. G. ADDISON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1893.*

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue.

President Potter presided.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton it was—

Resolved, That we express our great gratification that the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., has accepted the office of President of the American Colonization Society, and that we pledge to him our hearty co-operation.

The minutes of the annual meeting, January 19, 1892, were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Plumley and the Rev. D. D. Addison were appointed a committee to make nominations for the offices of President and Vice-President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton and the Rev. John Miller were appointed a committee to prepare a minute on the late Secretary Coppinger, and they reported the following, which was adopted by a standing vote and ordered to be entered in the records of the Society :

"As we meet at this, our seventy-sixth annual meeting, we miss the gentle presence and kindly greeting of our late Secretary, Mr. William Coppinger. He had been so long connected with this Society, he had been so faithful to his duties, so devoted in mind and heart to the work of colonization to which he had dedicated his whole life, that it will be most difficult to supply his place. The committee would respectfully suggest that a portrait of Mr. Coppinger be procured by the Executive Committee and hung upon our walls that we may be ever reminded of the blessed work he did for Africa, for humanity, and for Christ."

On motion of Mr. Wilson it was—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society unanimously and heartily endorses the Rev. E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro, N. C., for

the position of United States Minister Resident to Liberia, and the President of this Society, in its name, is hereby requested to take such action as he may deem proper and best for the purpose of securing Mr. Smith's reappointment to the position which he formerly filled with great acceptance to the respective Governments of the United States and Liberia, and at the same time rendered most valuable services to this Society.

The President presented the following communication addressed to him, which was read and ordered to be placed on file :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *May 23, 1892.*

SIR : I have the honor to send you herewith copies of the President's inaugnral address and proclamation, acts of the late session of the legislature, and a circular.

I avail myself of this occasion to express the high appreciation on the part of the Government and people of Liberia of your valuable services in connection with the American Colonization Society, an institution to which we are so largely indebted for our national existence.

Possibly we on this side can realize more forcibly than you how closely connected the work of your Society is with the most effectual operations of the church in this country. The organization that seeks to return to heathen Africa her children who have learned in their exile the elevating and saving truths of the Gospel, and whose efforts have produced the results that mark the operations of your Society, partakes very largely of the features of a gigantic missionary work.

Groups of Negro christians from the United States of America, settling themselves at various points among the pagan tribes of this country, in families and communities, having with them the chapel and school-house, the hoe, the blacksmith's hammer, and the carpenter's tools, form object lessons that can not fail to impress upon the minds of these people the fact that even in this world there is a higher and more noble existence than that to which they have been accustomed. Add to this the consideration that as regularly as the Sabbath day dawns portions of the sublime truths of the Gospel are imparted to them, in short and simple sentences though it be, and you so readily see how largely your Society is engaged in the work of sounding forth the Gospel of Salvation to the sons and daughters of Africa.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

G. W. GIBSON, *Secretary of State.*

The Rev. Dr. Plumley from the Committee to nominate officers reported the following-named gentlemen, who were unanimously elected :

President :

RIGHT REV HENRY C. POTTER. D. D.

Vice-Presidents :

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D , Ky.
1851 Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
1866 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, Eng.
1874 Rev. Bish.R.S.Foster,D D.,Mass.
1875 Rt.Rev.M.A.DeW.Howe,D.D.,Pa.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Saml. E. Appleton,D.D. Pa.
1876 Rev.H.M.Turner,D.D ,LL.D.,Ga.
1877 Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I.
1877 Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson,Ind.
1878 Adm Robert W. Shufeldt,U.S.N.
1880 Rev.Sam.D.Alexander,D.D.,N.Y.
1881 Rev.Bish.H.W.Warren,D.D.,Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev.Geo. D. Boardman,D.D. Pa.
1884 Rev.Bish E.G.Andrews,D.D.,N.Y
1884 Prof. E.W.Blyden,LL D.,Liberia.
1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887 Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888 Hon William Strong, D. C.
1888 Rev. J Aspinwall Hodge,D.D.,Ct.
1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edw. W. Appleton,D.D.,Pa.
1892 Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, D. D.,D. C.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1893 Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D.,Ky.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

The Society then took a recess until 7.30 o'clock p. m., when the public exercises of the anniversary were to commence in the First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-half street, between C and D streets, N. W.

The Society reconvened in the First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-half street, between C and D streets, N. W., at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

The flags of the United States and Liberia and large outline maps of Africa and Liberia were displayed on the wall in front of the audience.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland presided.

The order of exercises was as follows :

1. Invocation by the Rev. Dr. Plumley.
2. Introductory Address by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

3. Singing, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Christopher C. McKinney, the organist and leading soprano of the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Church Choir.—The Guadeamus by Diabelli.

4. Reading the Annual Report by Secretary Wilson.

5. Address by President Potter.

6. Singing—America.

7. Remarks by Prof. O. F. Cook.

8. Singing—The Liberian National Hymn.

9. Address by the Rev. E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro, N. C., late United States Minister to Liberia.

10. The audience was dismissed with the Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Plumley.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Society tender its thanks to the Pastor and Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, to Mr. and Mrs. McKinney and their associates of the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Church Choir, and to the citizens of Washington, who have so generously contributed to the success of this meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1893.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

President Potter presided, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. G. S. McNeille.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Judge Nott, and Mr. Fendall were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the Committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1893:

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—The Rev. D. D. Addison.

New Jersey Colonization Society.—The Rev. John Miller.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Arthur M. Burton, the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., and Mr. Gilbert Emley.

Maryland Colonization Society.—Mr. George W. S. Hall.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Judge Charles C. Nott, Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Life Directors.—The Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of New York, the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., of Pa.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion—

The Rev. G. S. Plumley, D. D., the Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., and the Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, D. D., were received as a Committee appointed to represent the New York Society.

Prof. O. F. Cook, who was sent by the New York Society as one of the representatives of their most recent work in Liberia, and as possessing fresh and interesting knowledge of the condition there, was present and invited to address the meeting.

The unprinted portions of the minutes of the meetings of January 19 and 20, 1892, were read; and the minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Commitees*, as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Judge Nott and Mr. Emley.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Burton, Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. Addison.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—The Rev. Dr. Samson, Mr. Burton, and the Rev. D. D. Addison.

Committee on Emigration.—The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton and the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. McNeille, the Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton, and Judge Nott were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; also a statement of the property of the Society and a table of receipts by States in the year 1892.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the annual report and the Treasurer's report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of

them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. Dr. McNeille, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report which was unanimously adopted :

The Executive Committee.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., and Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

On motion of President Potter it was—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint on the nomination of the President a Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, and on Education in Liberia, presented the following report, and it was on motion accepted and approved :

"We have not had time to study our relations with foreign nations in regard to Liberia. We hear of encroachments of both England and France, but can not positively say that they are serious. President Harrison in his last message speaks of Liberia, and says 'that he found it necessary to enter his protest against their occupation of any part of that country.' We should consider that protest sufficient to relieve the Colonization Society from any fear of danger of foreign invasion.

"Education in Liberia has been freely discussed to-day, and the statement in the report adopted seems to have met with the approval of the Society. The money given for

this purpose should be attended with every caution as to its effective application and economical distribution. Every effort should be made to have such competent teachers employed as will insure to every one a good common education. We all know how important it is to have thorough organization and accounts of the moneys applied, and reports of the progress made in education rendered at least twice a year."

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved:

"The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1892 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer."

The Rev. Mr. Miller presented a check of Samuel K. Wilson for $100, dated January 13, 1893, payable to the order of Reginald Fendall, Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, and requested that the amount be applied toward the passage to Liberia of the Rev. A. L. Ridgel, of Brinkley, Ark. It was received and ordered to be disposed of as requested.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland presented a communication from Mr. W. B. Matchett, dated Washington, D. C., January 17, 1893, presenting a claim against the Society dating back to October 17, 1834. Referred to the Executive Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of the American Colonization Society regard with gratification the renewed representation of the New York State Colonization Society at their annual meeting; and that as New York city has been the centre from which emigrants have been sent out, and is the residence of the President of the American Society, while also the New York Society holds in trust the largest fund availa-

ble for Liberian education, the Board commend to the Executive Committee the favorable entertaining of any proposition from the New York Society for future co operation.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled* "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.*"

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 3, 1817.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANUARY 16, 1894.

HARVARD COLLEGE

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1894.

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.
Rev. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.
Judge CHARLES C. NOTT.
Dr. WILLIAM W. GODDING.
Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Secretary:

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.

General Agent:

Mr. HENRY T. BUELL.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ———— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most towards the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION.

The publication of THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY has been discontinued, and in its place Bulletins of information are to be issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which will contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and its Auxiliaries, to life members, and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY,
NOV 28 1896
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Mr. Smith

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The American Colonization Society at its last annual meeting unanimously adopted the following statement of a policy to guide its future action:

1. Colonists hereafter to be selected with special reference to the needs of Liberia, and to be located with more care and to better advantage to themselves.

2. Funds held in trust for education to be applied in ways to aid and stimulate the Liberian Government to more energetic action in establishing and fostering an efficient system of public schools, rather than in merely supporting independent schools.

3. The Society to make a special effort to collect and diffuse more full and reliable information about Liberia, and, as a bureau of information, to make itself practically useful both to Liberia and the Negroes in the United States desiring to emigrate there.

4. The Society to promote in every possible way the establishment of more direct, frequent, and quicker communication between the United States and Liberia.

5. The chief end of the work of the Society to be in the line of enabling and stimulating Liberia to depend less and less upon others and more and more upon herself.

APPLICATIONS.

The concurrent testimony of the best-informed men in Liberia is to the effect that only young, hardy, intelligent, and enterprising emigrants are now wanted.

There are thousands of natives and others already there to

perform any ordinary unskilled labor that is required, and who stand ready to work for a compensation of a few cents a day. There is no demand for services in the menial employments, so largely sought for and obtained by Negroes in the cities and larger towns of this country. The emigrant that Liberia wants must be able to take the 25 acres of wild land which the government will give him; clear it, build himself a cabin or cottage, comfortable for that climate; plant his vegetables, cereals, and coffee trees, and provide himself with fowls and other domestic animals, and he must have money enough to enable him to do all this and to support himself and family meanwhile. There is no better evidence that an applicant possesses the qualifications needful for success in that primitive country than the fact that he has already done well in the country which he leaves; that he has there acquired at least a rudimentary education, supported himself and family, and by his industry and thrift saved money enough to enable him to settle in a new home.

The number of Negroes desiring to emigrate from this country to Liberia and applying to this Society for assistance is not diminishing. The applications on file number many thousands, and new ones are being received constantly. A large majority of these applicants are both illiterate and impecunious, and in most cases it may well be doubted whether emigration would improve the condition of either themselves or Liberia.

There are, however, a large number of more intelligent and better educated, more enterprising and thrifty young Negroes in this country, who have formed a deliberate opinion that they can have a better chance to develop the full measure of their manhood, to improve the fortunes of themselves and their descendants, and to promote the highest interests of their race by making a home in a land where the Negro rules, and that no other country on the globe holds out so good a prospect for the realization of these aspirations as does Liberia.

The marvelous progress now being made in opening up the whole continent of Africa to development, commerce, and Christian civilization, and a better knowledge of Liberia are attracting the attention of the more intelligent and enterprising young men of the race, and thus increasing the number from which the little Republic must draw her recruits in the future, if she is to realize the best hopes of herself and friends.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year this Society has assisted five emigrants: Rev. A. L. Ridgel, aged 31, Methodist preacher, and his wife, Mrs. Fannie L. Ridgel, aged 30, from Arkansas, February 23, 1893; Mr. Julius C. Stevens, aged 39, teacher, from North Carolina, April 5, 1893; Miss Georgia L. Patton, aged 28, M. D., from Tennessee, April 5, 1893, and Mr. George Bowden, aged 30, farmer, from Texas, January 10, 1894. In all these cases the Society furnished only the passage by steamer from New York by way of Liverpool, the emigrants paying their own expenses to New York and providing for themselves after their arrival in Liberia.

It is estimated that more than 50 emigrants, who have paid their own way, have gone there during the year; and the Executive Committee is now in correspondence with a number of persons who are making arrangements to emigrate during the coming year, paying the whole or greater part of their expenses.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

This Society now holds trust funds amounting to about $17,000, the annual income from which is to be applied to educational purposes in Liberia. Carrying out the policy agreed upon at the last Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee has endeavored to make use of the income from these funds, so far as the condition of the respective trusts permitted, in assisting and stimulating the public schools already established by the Liberian Government.

On the recommendation of Mr. Ezekiel E. Smith, late United States minister to Liberia and subsequently agent of this Society, to locate a company of emigrants there, a small supply of elementary text-books, reported to be much needed in these schools, were sent to President Cheeseman for distribution. It is intended to continue assistance in supplying such wants, so far as the limited means of the Society will allow, wherever it is evident that such aid will stimulate rather than paralyze Liberian efforts.

In April last Mr. Julius C. Stevens, of Goldsboro', North Carolina, was sent out as an agent to look after the interests of emigrants aided by this Society, a work which need occupy but a

small portion of his time, and to visit and assist all the public schools. Mr. Stevens was desirous of making his permanent home in Liberia. He had been educated as a teacher and successfully practiced his profession for a number of years, in which he had been promoted from time to time until he had reached the position of principal of the graded colored public schools in the city of Goldsboro'.

During the past summer the war with the Grebos monopolized the attention of the Liberian Government to such an extent as to interfere seriously with other matters, and the work which Mr. Stevens was instructed to do in the schools was greatly impeded thereby. He however at once commenced teaching in the preparatory school of the college and introducing such more advanced pedagogical methods as he had acquired by his training and experience in this country. As soon as he found an opportunity to do so he commenced his work in the public elementary schools of the city of Monrovia, and at a consultation of the school authorities suggested a grading and rearrangement of the pupils that in his judgment would increase the efficiency of these schools. He is now engaged in visiting the schools in other parts of the country and proposes to inspect and report upon the condition of all of them at an early date. He has forwarded to the Executive Committee monthly reports of his work, containing much useful information.

BULLETINS.

Two numbers of the Bulletin, in an edition of 1,500 copies each, have been published and distributed during the year. No 2, of 48 pages, issued in February, contained the annual report of the Society and the addresses delivered at the last annual meeting. No. 3, of 80 pages, issued in November, contained, as its leading article, an exhaustive paper on "Commercial Africa," prepared by a gentleman exceptionally competent to discuss the subject and regarded as an authority.

Believing that the future of Liberia is largely dependent upon the commercial interests to exist between the United States and that little Republic and the whole continent, of which it is but a very small part at present, it was thought advisable to make a full and reliable presentation of the almost fabulous resources

of Africa and the immense commerce with that continent which has been built up within the last decade by a few European powers.

In this country very little attention has been given to the great possibilities for commercial intercourse with Africa. It is believed the time is near at hand when these will be better known and appreciated by commercial capitalists.

Direct steam communication between this country and Liberia is what is now wanted to secure for her the emigration which she needs to help develop her resources and strengthen her, and it is evident that there is already a commercial basis for such an enterprise.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Communications are received daily at the office of the Society from Negroes in this country asking information about Liberia, its climate, soil, productions, schools, churches, and people, what the Government of Liberia will do for emigrants, and what assistance this Society will give them; also communications from citizens of Liberia and from persons specially interested in her welfare and the experiment of a Negro nationality in Africa.

During the past year about a thousand such letters have been received, and, in reply to these, letters have been written and more than 4,000 Bulletins of the Society and other documents have been sent out.

The office finds a wide field of usefulness not only in advising and assisting applicants who would be desirable accessions to Liberia, but also in discountenancing the many impracticable and vicious schemes of emigration, which are frequently organized by designing or ignorant leaders only to the great detriment of their dupes.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

In May last President Cheeseman of Liberia was reëlected almost unanimously for a second term of two years, commencing in January, 1894.

The Grebos, a native tribe occupying a small tract of territory west of the Cavally river, in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas, had for a long time contested the authority of the Liberian government, and during the past summer an effort was made to

enforce their obedience to the laws of the country. With a gunboat recently purchased by the Liberian government and a small military force, President Cheeseman himself proceeded to the seat of insubordination and engaged in a conflict resulting in the loss of some lives. The necessity of a resort to military force by Liberia is greatly to be deprecated, and the little Republic, with its limited resources, can ill afford the expenses attendant upon wars. If, however, the long-standing difficulties with the Grebos have thereby been satisfactorily and finally settled, as recent advices seem to indicate, the results may justify the means employed.

In response to the invitation of the United States the Liberian government had prepared and sent to the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, a very creditable exhibit of her products, resources, manufactures, and ethnological and other objects of interest, which were well calculated to attract attention, give valuable information, and awaken new interest. An account of this exhibit, taken from the official report of the Hon. Alfred B. King, one of the Liberian commissioners in charge, was published in Bulletin No. 3, issued in November last.

FRENCH ENCROACHMENTS.

It is deeply to be regretted that some of the European powers, who are so greedily and rapidly appropriating to their own uses the continent of Africa, manifest a disposition not only to circumscribe Liberia for all time to come by the boundaries which have not been questioned for more than half a century, but also to lay claim to extensive and most valuable territories clearly within those boundaries. A very noticeable instance of this disposition is furnished in the efforts now being made by France to get possession of the valuable territory lying between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, having a sea-coast of some 70 miles on the southeastern borders of what has been known heretofore as Liberia.

England and France are now engaged with an amicable but sharp rivalry in extending their respective "spheres of influence" in Africa, and France, at last accounts slightly in the lead, claims 26 per cent. of the whole continent. Pushing interiorward toward the Soudan from Algeria and Senegal, she claims

the upper waters of the Niger and its tributaries and is aggressively moving down the course of this stream; but England has possession of the mouths, deltas, and for a considerable distance up this great river, and a large territory there is occupied by enterprising English companies.

The Cavally river and some of the tributaries of the Upper Niger have neighboring sources in the high lands, and the Cavally, which is navigable for 120 miles, furnishes an admirable highway from the Atlantic toward the region about the Upper Niger. Hence France desires to control the Cavally river, as it will give her a greatly desired outlet to the Atlantic ocean for her Niger possessions. She has therefore brought forward claims to several isolated points distributed all along the coast of Liberia. These claims, for the most part, had their origin in a distant past, antedating the founding of Liberia; and, although France formally recognized the Republic of Liberia when it became an independent State, and subsequently concluded a treaty with that Government "to establish friendly relations and a good understanding between the two countries," yet on neither of these opportunate occasions did she prefer these claims. The Liberian government unfortunately selected its representative at Belgium, Baron de Stein, to negotiate with duly appointed French officials a settlement of the questions at issue, and the result of their conference was a treaty, signed at Paris on the 8th of December, 1892, by the terms of which Liberia was to cede to France all that part of her territory between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, and to receive in consideration thereof certain remote hinter-lands, of no considerable importance to Liberia at present, and an indemnity of 25,000 francs to reimburse Liberia for "certain expenses of establishment" incurred on the part of the coast which is on the east side of the Cavally. This convention, however, can become binding only upon its ratification by the Senate and Executive of Liberia, which it has not yet received.

Under these circumstances the Executive Committee of this Society addressed an earnest memorial to the United States Secretary of State asking the interposition of this Government not only to prevent the unjust spoliation of Liberia but also to protect the rights of citizens of the United States and of this Society who had originally purchased the territory in question,

and in ceding it to Liberia had reserved certain portions of it for their own use in colonization. The Government of the United States has firmly remonstrated against the cession of this territory to France, and there is reasonable expectation that the proposed treaty will not be ratified.

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO LIBERIA.

The Government of the United States sent out its agents to assist in making the original purchase of the territory of Liberia as an asylum for recaptured slaves, "with an express injunction to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization or other power than that of performing the benevolent offices above recited by the permission and sanction of the existing government under which they may establish themselves." From that time to the present our Government has assumed to have a friendly interest in Liberia, and the Presidents of the United States in their messages to Congress have spoken of that country as an "offshoot of our system toward which this country has for many years held the intimate relation of friendly counselor;" of "the moral right and duty of the United States to assist in all possible ways in the maintenance of its integrity;" and of "a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen."

Nevertheless, it is a fact to be regretted that for the last half century the Government of the United States has practically done less to protect and assist Liberia than has the English government, although the latter has not been constrained by any special bonds of relationship or moral obligations. Its interest has never extended much beyond the friendly phrases of its Chief Executive. Even the former annual visit of a naval vessel to the coast of Liberia, as a mark of friendship and respect, which had a most salutary, moral influence upon rebellious and predatory tribes of natives and aggressive foreign powers, was discontinued.

It should be said, however, that President Cleveland has shown his sincere interest in the little Republic and his appreciation of the moral obligations of this Government, not only by a timely and forcible statement of the same in a message to Congress, but

also by an emphatic official protest against foreign encroachments on Liberian territory. From his just appreciation of the moral obligations of governments, his friendly sympathy with a weaker nation, and his decided and firm course of action in pursuance of his convictions we have reason to hope for good results. In his recent annual message to Congress he said:

"A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that Republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained.

"More recently negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French government resulted in the signature, at Paris, of a treaty whereby, as an adjustment, certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention, at last advices, had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive.

"Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign state on the west coast of Africa, this Government has suggested to the French government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unconstrained consent."

Liberia does not want a governmental protectorate, but she yet needs protection and assistance. A sufficient motive for a more active interest in her welfare on the part of our Government and people is to be found in the great commercial opportunities which Africa is now unfolding and to which Liberia may become an open and friendly gateway; beyond this, if governments are to recognize moral principles and obligations, it is clearly the duty of the United States Government to protect and foster its "offshoot," the Republic of Liberia; and above all, the marvelous events of the closing years of the nineteenth century have already forecast the future of Africa, and before the end of the next half century that continent is to surrender her matchless, long-hoarded wealth to the demands of a higher civilization; her great rivers are to be covered with the fleets of com-

merce; the railroad and the telegraph are to penetrate her most hidden recesses and weave their magic web over all the land; her diamond fields, her gold mines, her vast stores of ivory, her gigantic forests of the most useful and ornamental woods, her myriad plants, wonderful alike for their beauty and their utility; her rich soil, so happily adapted to the cultivation of coffee, sugar, rice, all tropical and semi-tropical fruits, and the cereals; her vast healthful plateaus, all are to be made to serve the purposes for which they were created—the highest uses of man; and what share shall the Negro have in the new age of the great continent which has been occupied by himself and his ancestors from a date so remote that history is unable to record it? The momentous answer to this question immediately confronts him, and us as well; for we, both as a Christian people and a Republican Government, stand before the world the professed representatives and champions of the common brotherhood and equal rights of all men.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1, 1893, to January 12, 1894.* CR.

Received Donations	$1,400 00	Paid Passage and settlement of emigrants and traveling expenses	$810,00
Annuities	5,257 98	Education in Liberia	495 40
Interest on loans	2,175 06	Passage money returned	241 25
Rents of Colonization Building	1,527 00	Water rent, insurance, and repairs (Colonization Building)	113 55
Loans paid	10,812 50	Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	353 21
		Salaries: Secretary (13 mos.), $1,275; Clerk (13 mos.), $650; Janitor (13 mos.), $195; General Agent (11 mos.), $1,375; Agent in in Liberia (12 mos.), $400	3,895 00
		Traveling expenses of General Agent	150 00
		Office expenses: Books, stationery, maps, furniture, postage, etc	592 53
		Investments	25,537 50
		Miscellaneous	51 00
Receipts	$21,172 54	Disbursements	$32,239 44
Balance December 31, 1892	11,778 41	Balance January 12, 1894	711 51
Total	$32,950 95	Total	$32,950 95

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account from December 31, 1892, to January 12, 1894, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

HORACE PETTIT.
THOS. G. ADDISON.
J. ORMOND WILSON.
A. J. HUNTINGTON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1894.*

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue.

President Potter presided.

The minutes of the annual meeting, January 17, 1893, were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Burton, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the retiring officers to serve as the officers for the ensuing year, and the Secretary accordingly cast the ballot as follows:

President:

1892 RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

Vice-Presidents:

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851 Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
1866 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, Eng.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1875 Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe. D. D., Pa.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., Ga.
1877 Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878 Adm. Rob't W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., D.C.
1880 Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N.Y.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. E. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887 Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888 Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D D., Conn.
1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, D. D., D. C.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1893 Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.

On motion of Mr. Arthur M. Burton, the President and Secretary were appointed a committee to call on the President of the United States and Secretary of State and urge the importance of preventing French encroachments upon the territory of Liberia.

The Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., presented the following paper, which was received and ordered to be referred to the Executive Committee when appointed:

LIBERIAN COLONIZATION.

A RESPONSIBLE AUTHOR SEEN IN EACH ERA OF ITS PROGRESS.

African colonization by American Negroes began with Great Britain many years earlier than with the United States Government. For more than a century England has been bound to her assumed responsibility without intermission, while the United States Government has been specially bound to an assumed responsibility only at occasional eras. During the war for American Independence, from Boston, Massachusetts, to Charleston, South Carolina, especially in Virginia, Negro servants brought within the British lines were sent to Canada as an asylum. Three causes conspired to their early removal to Sierra Leone: *First.* The climate of Canada was inhospitable and the products of slave labor unremunerative in a cold region, a cause early operating in New England. *Second.* The loss of their colonial commerce led the British East India Company to increased effort to secure territory and greatly increased commercial openings in western Africa and southern Asia, and the colonizing of the American Negroes landed in Canada at the cape projecting farthest westward on the African coast furnished a convenient supply-station for British vessels bound to and from India. *Third.* In 1807 the efforts of Wilberforce, begun shortly after the planting of the colony of American Negroes at Sierra Leone and persistently urged for twenty years, secured the passage and royal approval of the British bill abolishing the slave trade. At once Sierra Leone was looked upon as the natural asylum for slaves rescued from slavers, as they left African ports, by British cruisers. It was just at this era that African colonization compelled American attention.

A balance of interests led to the provision of the United States Constitution framed in 1787, inserted in article I, section X, paragraph 1, thus worded: "The immigration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

This provision implied, of course, that the prohibiting as well as admitting both immigration and importation was a legitimate right of the Union, since otherwise the interest and privilege of one state might bring in or shut out a class of persons desirable

or objectionable in neighboring states. The application of this provision was universally known to relate to Negro slaves, and to Jefferson, then President, the exception or temporary admission implied subsequent prohibition.

Acting on this view of duty, Jefferson sought to join Great Britain in her statute of the previous year, and, since the Sierra Leone colony was made up of American Negroes, he desired a mutual coöperation in making this a common asylum for captured slaves. The close of his term of office in 1809 and the war for "National Equality," not settled in the treaty securing "National Independence," deferred the recognized American duty during the administration of President Madison. It should be observed that what had been the third ground of duty in African colonization with Great Britain became the first with the United States Government. The close of hostilities was followed by alienations as well as interests that turned attention to the desirableness of an independent colony, and that for the added reasons well brought to view in the late Bulletin of the American Colonization Society. Philanthropy to the emancipated in some states, patriotism in others, ruled by the yet higher duty of religious usefulness, led to generous benefactions from individuals and auxiliary societies; but only national authority could plant and guarantee safety to colonists, and the first duty, and that a national obligation, provided a national vessel to take out the first emigrants and to negotiate treaties with the natives and with European governments for their protection. For about thirty years, from 1817 to 1847, the colonists, aided by white governors, sustained by the Society and its auxiliaries, were as truly the wards of the United States Government as are American citizens traveling in Europe. Meanwhile auxiliary societies from Massachusetts to Virginia provided funds for transportation and six months' provisions of emigrants sent from American States, while the Government was bound by treaty with Great Britain to provide cruisers on the African coast and through the Society to provide temporary support for rescued slaves landed in Liberia.

A new era arose when Liberia, after thirty years, had citizens trained to conduct the affairs of their own Government, while the colonists were wisely left to negotiate with native tribes. The United States Government was ever alive to the obligation to protect the territory for whose occupation it had negotiated.

The administration of President Pierce, beginning March 4, 1854, brought in an area of increased and almost exclusive responsibility toward the colony in Liberia. For years the dissatisfaction and necessary inefficiency of American cruisers watching for slavers on the African coast made a change in the service most desirable. While the officers and men of the British cruisers were on the line of passing friends the Americans were exiles. Yet more, the expense of crossing the ocean made the cost of service unequal, and the divided responsibility resulted more in neglect than in rivalry, both in watching and in pursuit; hence the United States Executive, led by Governor William L. Marcy, then Secretary of State, proposed and secured this change; that the American cruisers should watch for and arrest slavers that eluded the watch on the other side of the Atlantic and capture them as they were coming in to Central and Southern American ports. The change was surprisingly effective. Slaver after slaver was captured and brought in; and now the Government, since their national vessels could be spared, provided $100 for the passage out to Liberia and six months' provisions after landing. The Government, having returned to its original and unchanging obligations, the auxiliaries naturally devoted increased attention to providing educational and industrial facilities for the colonists; philanthropic, religious, and political interest increased in corresponding ratio.

The war for the Union, after eight years of successful arrest of slavery, introduced an era yet more marked. Few emigrants thought of Liberia, for all watched the result of the war. The thousands of refugees flocking into Washington required Government provision. Led by trusted advisers, President Lincoln asked an appropriation of $100,000, which was granted, to send a steamer crowded with emigrants to the Danish West Indies. On landing, all were dissatisfied and were brought back. Sending, then, for the secretary of the American Colonization Society and the member of the Executive Committee for years associated with him in visits to the heads of departments, an agent, one trusted by their own number, was sent out to prepare the way in Liberia. In his conversation, two years before assuming authority to free as a military expedient the slaves within the states, President Lincoln said that the necessity of the case left him no alternative but to assume the authority of sending emi-

grants to Liberia. The delay led to the employment of those people in various services. The principle of Government responsibility ruled, as it had from the origin of Liberia.

The close of the war for the Union brought a yet different era. Thousands wished to go to Liberia. Among others, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, recognized and advocated the principle that the fact that under Government authority the ancestors of the colored people in the United States had from mercenary reasons been forced across the ocean and to render for generations unrepaid service, while now their separation from their American homes was the result of national emancipation, the Government was bound in some way to provide for their necessity, and if they chose it, to furnish them with a passage to Liberia. This view prevailed, the passage by sea was provided, and land transportation to the port of embarkation was furnished.

Certainly a new era has now dawned, and neither the leaders in benevolent organizations nor the present United States authorities can be insensible to it. All agree that to a certain extent the Liberian citizens must be called to increased energy as they have increased ability for self-support; but the demand for aid to Liberian citizens is superior to the claim on American citizens of any other people, for their ancestors served our ancestors as have no other people, and we inherit the fruit of their toil. Yet more, treaties, subsidies, and other national provisions may be but matters of mutual interest with other nations; mere commercial reciprocation can never measure and gauge and limit the obligation of the United States to Liberia. Certainly three principles must rule in the study of obligation and the method of meeting it: First, what the Liberian people through their government ask, the American people and their rulers cannot turn aside without a hearing; second, when any colored citizen asks aid in returning to the land from which his ancestors were forced by our ancestors, no American citizen or representative can pass him by as without a claim belonging to no other like applicant; third, an undivided moral coöperation with the American Society by all the state organizations is a pressing general demand.

On motion, adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1894.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.

President Potter presided, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Mr. Reginald Fendall, and Judge Charles C. Nott were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1894:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, Mr. Arthur N. Burton, and Mr. Horace Pettit.

Maryland Colonization Society.—Mr. G. W. S. Hall, Rev. Julius E. Grammar, D. D., Hon. Robert A. Dobbin, and Mr. Edward G. Jones.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Judge Charles C. Nott, Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Life Directors.—The Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion—

The Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., and the Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, D. D., were received as a committee to represent the New York State Society and invited, as visitors, to take seats with the Board.

The Chair appointed the Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Judge Nott, Rev. Mr. Elwyn, and Dr. Godding.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Pettit, Rev. Dr. Addison, Mr. Wilson, and Rev. Dr. Huntington.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Rev. Dr. Samson, Rev. Dr. Schenck, and Mr. Burton.

Committee on Emigration.—Rev. Dr. Grammar, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and Mr. Jones.

On motion—

Rev. Dr. Samson, Mr. Fendall, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Hall, Rev. Daniel D. Addison, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Daniel Price, of New Jersey, were appointed a committee to examine the Constitution of this Society and report such amendments as said committee may consider advisable.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Rev. Dr. Addison, and Mr. Burton were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; also a statement of the property of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's report just read, withaccompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

At the suggestion of the President, the Secretary was requested to prepare and furnish to the Associated Press an abstract of the Annual Report.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. Reginald Fendall.

On motion of Mr. Fendall—

The services of Mr. Henry T. Buell, as General Agent of the Society, were continued.

Mr. Pettit, chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved:

"The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1893 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer."

Dr. Samson, chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, reported the following, which was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report:

That, in their view, the interests of Liberian colonization have now assumed a character which, for the welfare of colonists and the relations of the United States Government to the Liberian Republic, render the representation of auxiliaries specially important for coöperation in the special work of each Society.

On motion of Mr. Fendall—

The report was received and referred to the committee appointed to consider a revision of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Hall—

Resolved, That the annual report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Dr. Samson presented the following communication, which was referred to the Executive Committee:

OFFICE OF F. J. FERRELL,
CONTRACTING ENGINEER, &c., 154 WEST 27TH STREET,
NEW YORK, *Jan. 12, 1894.*

Dr. G. W. SAMSON,
American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Hearing that you are in Washington upon business pertaining to the American Colonization Society, I desire again to call your attention to the matter of having boys from the coast of Liberia or from any other part of Africa brought to this country and taught the various mechanical trades. Upon this subject you know I talked with you some time ago. The question of elevating, christianizing, and civilizing Africans has called forth much labor and expenditure of money by those who are inclined to work for the redemption of Africa. I do not feel like saying that their work is a failure, but I will go so far as to say that I believe that the introduction of trades into Africa, which are the foundation of commerce, will be the connecting link of the chain of progress in the civilizing and christianizing of Africans in Africa. The only question at issue will be the manner of accomplishing this work. I think we have talked upon the details of this work, and I believe that you understand the many perplexing things which I attempted to explain. My plans, in brief, are these: First, boys to be brought from Africa, taught trades by working in shops during the day, and schooled at night under a rigid discipline; second, when they become journeymen they are to be furnished with a kit of tools and provision made to give them a loan of money, which they are to receive after they return home, with which to begin business. This money they are, of course, to repay in the course of four or five years.

Under such conditions, after the first three or four years, there could be graduated in this country ten to twenty boys per year, and at the same time a like mechanical education will be going on in Africa through those who will be carrying on business there, having been previously trained in this country. The trades first to be taught should be carpentering, brick-making, wagon-building, blacksmithing, painting, machinery, millwright, and foundry work. You perceive by this plan that if you start with twenty boys, in three years there will be twenty skilled mechanics, with tools and American ideas of mechanical work. This is only a synopsis of the subject. Should you at any time desire more systematic details I will gladly furnish them.

Trusting that you will give this matter your consideration and call the attention of some of the best and truest friends of the American Colonization Society to this important subject, I remain

Yours very respectfully,

F. J. FERRELL.

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary.*

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*. That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March* 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANUARY 15, 1895.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1895.

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.
Rev. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.
Judge CHARLES C. NOTT.
Dr. WILLIAM W. GODDING.
Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Secretary:

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.

General Agent:

Mr. HENRY T. BUELL.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most towards the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

The publication of the AFRICAN REPOSITORY has been discontinued, and in its place Bulletins of information are to be issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which will contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

PRESENT POLICY OF THE SOCIETY.

1. Colonists aided hereafter to be selected with special reference to the needs of Liberia, and to be located with more care and to better advantage to themselves.

2. Funds held in trust for education to be applied in ways to aid and stimulate the Liberian government to more energetic action in establishing and fostering an efficient system of public schools rather than in merely supporting independent schools.

3. The Society to make special effort to collect and diffuse more full and reliable information about Liberia and Africa, and, as a bureau of information, to make itself practically useful both to Liberia and the Negroes in the United States desiring to emigrate there.

4. The Society to promote in every possible way the establishment of more direct, frequent, and quicker communication between the United States and Liberia.

5. The chief end of the work of the Society to be in the line of enabling and stimulating Liberia to depend less and less upon others and more and more upon herself.

APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE.

That the desire among the Negroes of the United States to emigrate to Liberia is not diminishing is abundantly evidenced by the letters received daily at the office of this Society from all sections of the country. These applications for information and assistance are from single individuals, single families, and parties varying in numbers from ten or twenty up to four or five thousand.

Many of these applicants for aid cannot read or write, some have a very imperfect knowledge of these rudiments of an educa-

tion, and most of them are without the means to pay the necessary cost of emigration and establishment in a primitive country.

These expenses include, first, the cost of traveling from the place of residence to New York, second, the cost of a passage by steamers from New York by way of Liverpool to Liberia, and, third, support in Liberia while becoming acclimated, clearing up the twenty-five acres of wild land which the Government of Liberia will give each head of a family, and getting settled on this little farm.

No direct regular communication between this country and Liberia or the West Coast of Africa has been opened yet, and hence the only route available at present is by the regular steamship lines from New York to Liverpool, and from thence by British steamers to the West Coast of Africa. Steamers leave New York twice each month of the year, making close connection at Liverpool with the British West African steamers touching at the ports of Liberia.

The cost of a through steerage passage from New York via Liverpool to Liberia is from $65 to $75 for an adult and half price for a child under twelve years of age. As the distance by this route from New York to Liberia is about 6,365 miles, while a direct route from the United States would be only about half that distance, the inconvenience and increased expense and time involved in the present facilities for emigration will readily be seen. To pay all the expenses of emigration—traveling to New York, through passage by steamers from New York to Liberia, support in Liberia while becoming acclimated and getting settled—requires at least $300 for each adult and half that amount for each child under twelve years of age.

While there is limited room and employment in Liberia for good mechanics, carpenters, shoemakers, etc., the chief and most reliable occupation is cultivating the soil and raising coffee for an income in money. Young men of intelligence, good character, resolute purpose, industrious habits, and race love and pride are the men to succeed there. To such men only this Society, to the extent of its resources, gives pecuniary assistance.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year this Society has assisted six emigrants: Mr. R. A. Jackson, aged 36 years, teacher and farmer; Mrs. R.

A. Jackson, his wife, aged 35 years, and 2 children, boys, aged 8 and 5 years, respectively, from Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 18, 1894; Mr. R. A. Wright, aged 27 years, teacher, lawyer, and farmer, and Mrs. R. A. Wright, his wife, aged 28 years, from Summertown, Georgia, November 24, 1894. In each of these cases the Society furnished only a passage by steamer from New York by way of Liverpool, the emigrants paying their own expenses to New York and providing for themselves after their arrival in Liberia.

The Society has definite information of 54 emigrants who have gone from this country to Liberia during the past year and wholly paid their own way. Others have probably gone who have not been noticed, and a large number have corresponded with the Society who are now making arrangements to emigrate during the coming year, paying the whole or the greater part of their expenses.

The American Colonization Society was organized seventy-eight years ago, and four years thereafter sent out its first party of colonists; each year since it has sent out emigrants to Liberia. Those reported for the past year make a total of 16,424, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, or a grand total of 22,146 persons whom the Society has assisted in finding homes in Liberia.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

During the past year more than a thousand letters have been received at the office of this Society from Negroes in all sections of the country anxiously seeking information about Liberia and the way and means of emigrating. In reply to each of these letters the best information available has been furnished.

The proper functions of the Society today differ greatly from those of its earlier history. Then it was largely a question of how to make tolerable the condition of a limited number of Negroes made free and stranded in the midst of a hostile environment of slavery.

Africa was a dark continent, its marvelous resources, even its physical features, and its habitability were all unknown. Today the Negro in the United States is a freeman and a citizen, with equal rights under the Constitution and laws of the land. Africa

has been explored from north to south and from east to west, and European nations are alert and rivaling one another in their efforts to get possession of this the last of the continents.

An intelligent and adequate discussion of Liberian questions at this time, therefore, must be so broadened as to include the entire problem of the future of the Negro race and the great continent of Africa.

This Society has published and distributed 3,000 Bulletins during the past year, in which an attempt has been made to compass this broad field, and at the same time to give all the reliable information about Liberia that could be obtained. An effort has been made to set forth the importance to the United States of having a share in the great commerce with Africa now being so rapidly developed, as it is largely through commercial interests that we must hope to realize better facilities for emigration and the further colonization and building up of Liberia.

From the favorable opinions expressed by intelligent and thoughtful men, and from the fact that many of the articles appearing in these Bulletins have been widely copied and read in newspapers published by Negroes in the United States, we feel warranted in stating that an essential and valuable educational work has been done through this instrumentality.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In 1881 Miss Margaretta Scott began to found an industrial mission school in Liberia under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, from whose membership the means for carrying out the work were largely obtained. She selected an elevated, healthful, and beautiful site in Grand Bassa county, about thirteen miles up the St. John's river and two miles back from its right bank. The Government of Liberia made a grant of 200 acres of most desirable land for this purpose, the place was named Beulah, the school was christened All Saints Hall, and, under the laws of the State of Maryland, it was incorporated with an American Board of Trustees.

The enterprise appears to have been prosecuted with great zeal, but not the wisest judgment, for ten or more years, during which time some twenty or thirty thousand dollars was expended, when, owing to some discouragements and the failure of her health, Miss Scott abandoned the field.

Since that time nothing has been done at Beulah, and All Saints Hall now consists of a magnificent site of 200 acres of land in a locality where there is the most urgent demand and splendid opportunity for religious and industrial training, the stone foundations of a very large building, some material for the superstructure sent out from this country, if it has not been destroyed or disappeared, and a fund of about $3,300 in the hands of the trustees.

The Board of Trustees of All Saints Hall proposed to transfer its trust to this Society, and the proposition was accepted by the Executive Committee. The proper legal proceedings to effect the transfer were duly instituted in a circuit court of Baltimore, and an order of said court was made substituting and appointing this Society the trustee of said corporation. The papers, funds, and other properties of the corporation have been turned over to the Treasurer of this Society.

Immediately upon the acceptance of this trust the Executive Committee instructed our agent in Liberia to visit Beulah, thoroughly investigate the present condition of affairs there and the outlook for reëstablishing a school for religious and industrial training, and make a full report. As soon as this report is received the committee will address itself to the task of executing its trust in the most effective way.

The addition of this fund to those before held in trust for educational purposes in Liberia make the total amount so held by this Society about $20,000.

The Hall School, at Harper, Cape Palmas, of whose fund this Society is the custodian, was disturbed for a time by a war with the Greboes, but nevertheless it has been in efficient operation the greater portion of the past year. The last report showed an enrollment of about 100 different pupils during the year and an average attendance of about 50 pupils. At the date of the report there were on the roll 16 pupils of native African or heathen parentage. The condition of the school, as reported, was on the whole quite satisfactory.

Since the date of our last Annual Report, Mr. Stevens, our agent, after caring for emigrants on their arrival and recent settlers, has given the most of his time and attention to educational work. He has visited all the public common schools of

the country and made a thorough investigation of their condition, including the character of the buildings, furniture, and appliances, text-books, regularity of attendance, qualifications of teachers, and the interest in the schools manifested by the people generally. The reports received from him have furnished the Executive Committee with most valuable information, and a summary was published in Bulletin No. 4. He made practicable recommendations for supplying urgent needs which met with hearty approval. He proposed to remove the great impediment to the usefulness of these schools arising from the frequent inability to obtain proper text-books in Liberia, the unsuitable character of many of those used, and their general want of uniformity, even in the same class of pupils, by acting as custodian for the sale, at actual cost prices, of suitable books which were to be sent to him by this Society. This recommendation was approved, and the first shipment of school books and appliances has been made. It appears from Mr. Stevens' report that the prices of these articles, when they could be purchased at all in Liberia, have been extravagantly high; but under the arrangement now made they will be sold there at even lower rates than obtain in the retail trade in this country.

There is no system of local taxation in Liberia, and there is not the local sense of responsibility for these schools, nor the interest in their well-being which is desirable.

It is proposed to continue Mr. Stevens in his present line of most useful work, and a part of his duty will be to hold neighborhood meetings of parents and citizens, awaken a deeper interest in behalf of their schools, and point out ways and means by which the people in each school district can supplement the work now done by the General Government.

Mr. Stevens found only one school-house in the country erected expressly for a public school; that was at Arthington. In other places the schools occupied such quarters as could be rented, and they were generally far from being well adapted to the purpose. He will endeavor to stimulate the people to build plain, suitable school-houses at convenient sites, and to furnish them with better accommodations and appliances. He will also endeavor to improve the methods of instruction, introducing the elements of industrial training, and, in short, perform the duties of general superintendent of common schools.

THE RECENT FRENCH TREATY.

Disappointing the hope and expectations expressed in our last Annual Report, the Liberian government yielded to the pressure of superior aggressive power and ratified the treaty ceding to France all that portion of her territory, including about seventy-five miles of seacoast, between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers. By the same treaty her eastern or hinterland boundary was fixed, which hitherto had been indefinite, as between Liberia and the native tribes of the interior.

France desired to have control of the Cavally river, as it afforded an outlet and convenient highway to her interior possessions about the headwaters of the River Niger, and she claimed to cede more interior territory to Liberia than she had taken from her on the seacoast at the southeast. This claim does not appear to have been well founded. Apparently Liberia already had a much better title to the territory which France assumed to cede to her than France had herself.

These hinterlands had been at least within the "sphere of influence" of Liberia, and her citizens had been engaged in trade and commerce with the natives occupying them for more than half a century. As far back as 1868 Mr. Benjamin Anderson, a Liberian civil engineer, had made a scientific exploration into the interior, extending a considerable distance beyond the boundary fixed by the recent treaty. It is evident, therefore, that Liberia ratified the treaty under the pressure of "might," which she had not the physical power to resist.

It can be said, however, that Liberia now has all the territory that she is able to administer at present, and, judging from past history, it is hardly probable that France will colonize the territory bordering on Liberia or maintain "effective occupation" of the same for a long series of years. If Liberia proves herself able to develop and maintain a government that shall command the respect of other nations it is more than probable that in the course of events not far distant she will get all the territory on the West Coast of Africa and extending back into the interior that may be required for the expansion of a great Negro nationality.

LIBERIA PROGRESSING.

During the last twenty years Liberia has received but little assistance from this Society or from any other outside source,

and meanwhile it has sometimes been said that the little Republic, if not actually retrograding; at least has been making no progress. Our more recent advices do not sustain this view. They indicate that the withdrawal of outside support has taught the Liberians the necessity for greater self-dependence and self-effort, and they have improved to some extent the opportunity for learning and practicing lessons so indispensable to their future prosperity.

Prior to the period alluded to most of the money that reached the country came from this and other benevolent societies and from trading and trafficking with the natives of the hinterlands. The rich agricultural resources of the country were largely overlooked or neglected. In recent years a noticeable change has been taking place, and the cultivation of coffee has made rapid strides. This agricultural industry requires but little capital, no expensive machinery, and the product is easily transported and always brings a good price in gold. It is in great demand in all the leading markets of Europe, where its superior qualities are well known, and all that can be obtained finds ready sale in this country.

In 1885 the amount of coffee shipped from all the ports of Liberia was 563,201 pounds, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the amount shipped from the port of Monrovia alone was 980,847 pounds, which at the price frequently obtained for it, 17 cents a pound, would yield $166,743.99. A coffee tree of well-known superior variety is native to Liberia and easily cultivated, and by the intelligent and energetic development of this one of its many agricultural resources the people and the country may secure for themselves competence and independence.

Liberia is now giving more attention to the education of her youth, and is waking up to the importance of her common schools and industrial training, and taking measures to improve the former and introduce the latter.

The Government has recently purchased a much-needed gunboat, with which it is able to police the seaboard and mouths of the rivers, and thus assist in more strictly enforcing its revenue laws and maintaining its authority over native tribes not yet fully civilized. By its aid it has already put an end to a long-standing and irritating rebellion of the Greboes and effected a satisfactory treaty of peace and submission to the laws of the country.

The Government has also appointed one of its most reputable citizens Immigration Agent, to care for immigrants upon their first arrival in the country, and made other arrangements for giving them some assistance.

We quote with pleasure from a letter recently received from the Hon. G. W. Gibson, late Secretary of State of Liberia, and take occasion to suggest that this business age demands reliable statistics rather than general statements, and we hope that in future our Liberian friends will in that way inform us more fully of their condition and progress.

"Never before in the history of the Republic has the Government seen its way clear to make gold the circulating medium as is now the case. Gold is the only kind of money received at the custom-house, and is used in liquidating the expenses of the Government. The salutary effects of this step have been already felt, and have given an impetus to all of the departments of our national industries.

"The possession of one steam revenue vessel, with the expectation of a larger one at the close of the year, furnishes, I humbly submit, another step in the direction of advancement, as the enforcement of law and order on the coast and the protection of commerce are justly considered to have an important bearing upon national progress.

"The large shipment of coffee from Liberia to European ports, bringing in return necessaries and comforts to meet the wants of our citizens to an extent not heretofore the case, is another evidence of progress that cannot be overlooked.

"Then, too, the extensive yearly accession to our civilized population of recruits from the aboriginal tribes around us, who, under the influence of our laws and religion, have adopted customs and habits like our own, and are now settled among us as farmers, mechanics, and traders, as well as the continuous stream of emigrants from the European colonies on the coast, who are becoming citizens and settling in the Republic, afford evidence of the growth and usefulness of Liberia."

CONCLUSION.

England emancipated three-quarters of a million of Negro slaves in the West Indies and expended $100,000,000 in com-

pensating their owners. The slaves were given their freedom, but nothing more.

The United States emancipated three and a half million slaves in the States, gave no compensation to their owners, but already has expended more than $100,000,000 in educating and training these former slaves and their descendants for the duties and responsibilities of freemen. More than $10,000,000 is being expended annually for this purpose.

The United States is the great training school for the Negro race, and it is far from the purpose of this Society to divert a dollar that will be applied in this way to its own special objects.

If an independent and prosperous Negro nationality is to occupy a portion of Africa in the future, the American Negro, with American training, will be the leading factor in its development.

This Society continues its labors, under the restrictions of its limited means, with unabated confidence in the ultimate success of the Liberian Republic. The new forces that will carry forward the grand work commenced by its philanthropic founders will be a more full and intelligent knowledge of Africa, the marvelous commercial enterprises which she invites, and the opportunities for a more independent manhood and greater material advancement which she offers to the Negro.

Fast emerging from barbarism and entering into civilization, the 200,000,000 of naked Africans must be clothed and furnished with the machinery and appliances of civilized modes of life. The cotton fabrics which are already or will soon be in demand would keep in constant whirl all the spindles in the cotton mills of the United States. Our agricultural implements, unrivaled machinery, and manufactured goods of various kinds will all find a ready market in Africa; the vessels transporting them will return laden with coffee, sugar, rice, rubber, tropical fruits, ivory, rare and valuable woods, diamonds, and the precious metals, found in such abundance there, and when a direct and favorable highway between the two continents has been opened up by commerce and a better knowledge of Africa is spread abroad, thousands of the more intelligent and enterprising Negroes in the United States will begin to set their faces toward this land of promise.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 13 to December 31, 1894.

Dr.		Cr.	
Received Donations	$625 00	Paid Passage and settlement of emigrants	$743 73
Annuities	2,475 53	Education in Liberia	301 80
Interest on loans	1,293 45	Passage money returned	5 00
Rents of Colonization Building	1,354 80	Water rent, insurance, and repairs (Colonization Building)	423 45
Loans paid	10,500 00	Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	409 85
All Saints Hall fund	2,859 40	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,500; General Agent (12 mos.), $1,316.52; Clerk (12 mos.), $600; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	3,596 52
Hall School fund	14 09	Office expenses: Books, stationery, maps, furniture, postage, etc.	483 55
		Investments	13,017 86
		Miscellaneous	19 50
Receipts	$19,122 27	Disbursements	$19,001 26
Balance January 12, 1894	711 51	Balance January 1, 1895	832 52
Total	$19,833 78	Total	$19,833 78

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account from January 13 to December 31, 1894, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

EDWARD T. JONES.
A. J. HUNTINGTON.
W. W. GODDING.
J. ORMOND WILSON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 15, 1895.*

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

President Potter presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the annual meeting, January 16, 1894, were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Arthur M. Burton, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the following officers to serve for the ensuing year, and the Secretary accordingly cast the ballot:

President:

1892 RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

Vice-Presidents:

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1851 Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
1866 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, England.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1875 Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1878 Adm. Rob't W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., D. C.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. E. W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia.
1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1887 Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1888 Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., D. C.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Robert B. Davidson, Pa.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.

On motion of the Rev. George W. Samson D. D., it was—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to incorporate the American Colonization Society under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, and to provide in the charter for its holding funds as a trustee for educational and other purposes, and to make such other provisions for the Society as may be deemed necessary.

On motion of Mr. Burton, it was—

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee, at a stated meeting held December 6, 1894, accepting on behalf of the American Colonization Society the trusteeship of "The Trustees of All Saints Hall of West Africa, of Baltimore City," conferred upon this Society by decree of the circuit court No. 2 of Baltimore city, as stated in the report of Reginald Fendall, Treasurer, that day submitted, is hereby approved and duly confirmed.

The Society then took a recess until 7.30 p. m., when the public exercises of the anniversary were to commence in the First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-half street between C and D streets northwest.

The Society reconvened in the First Presbyterian Church at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

In the absence of President Potter, who unexpectedly had been called back to New York, the Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., presided.

The order of exercises was as follows:

1. Invocation by the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D.
2. Reading the annual report by Secretary Wilson.
3. Address by the Hon. John T. Morgan, of the United States Senate.

Mr. George Forbes offered the following, which, after remarks by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., and Mr. Gilbert Emley, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Colonization Society be extended to the Hon. John T. Morgan for his very able and eloquent address, to which we have just listened with much pleasure and profit, and also that our thanks be extended to the pastor and board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and to the citizens of Washington for the interest which they have manifested in this meeting.

The audience was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Addison.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January* 15, 1895.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.

President Potter presided, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

The Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Mr. G. W. S. Hall, and Mr. Gilbert Emley were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1895:

Maryland Colonization Society.—Mr. G. W. S. Hall, Mr. Edward T. Jones, Mr. Richard J. Du Val, Mr. George Forbes.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Arthur Burton, Mr. Gilbert Emley.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Life Directors.—The Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion—

The Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., and the Hon. Isaac T. Smith were received as a committee to represent the New York State Society, and invited, as visitors, to take seats with the Board.

The Chair appointed the standing committees, as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Rev. Dr. Huntington, Mr. Emley, and Mr. Du Val.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Jones, Rev. Dr. Huntington, Dr. Godding, and Mr. Wilson.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Rev. Dr. Samson, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and Mr. Forbes.

Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Burton, Rev. Dr. Addison, and Mr. Hall.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Samson—

Mr. Smith was added to the Committee on Foreign Relations and invited to give the other members the benefit of his knowledge of the subjects to be considered by that committee.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Emley were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; also a statement of the property of the Society were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's report just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

The Executive Committee.—Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Charles

C. Nott, Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. Reginald Fendall.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Addison, it was—

Resolved, That the services of Mr. Henry T. Buell, as agent of the Society, be continued.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved:

"The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 13 to December 31, 1894, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer."

The Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, and also chairman of a special committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting "to examine the Constitution of this Society and report such amendments as said committee may consider advisable," made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary or State Societies and their relation to the American Society would report that throughout the entire year the subject has been a matter of correspondence, both with auxiliaries and the member of the Executive Committee charged with the duty of obtaining a new charter from the United States Government and with consequent modifications of the present Constitution. The committee, as the result of this conference, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two following provisions for the new Constitution are commended to the consideration of the Executive Committee:

First. That the American Colonization Society, in the same manner as the State Societies, be independent in its internal organization, especially in the selection of its Executive Committee, its Secretary, and Treasurer.

Second. That the appropriation of one thousand dollars by any State Society to educational, industrial, or any other general objects important to Liberian interests entitle said Society to representation by a delegate, the number of such delegates being determined by the amount of such appropriations.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, read the following report, which was adopted:

The vast sums of money which within the past few years have been expended by some of the principal religious denominations of our country for the founding and for the support of institutions of learning for the young men and women of the African race, and the liberal appropriations which have been made by the legislatures of our Southern States for the maintenance of public schools for colored children and youth render it quite unnecessary for this committee in their report to urge the importance of the moral and intellectual cultivation of our Negro population, either in the United States or in Liberia; but it seems to your committee that the only practicable question for them now to consider is, What can this Society do, and do at once, for the promotion of the cause of education in the little Republic entrusted, in some measure, to their care?

And, first, we recommend that this Society request their agent in Liberia, Mr. Stevens, to prosecute the good work which, under the direction of the Executive Committee, he has for some time past, in connection with his other duties, been carrying on, and still further to inquire into the condition of the public schools, to assist in providing for them better text-books, and to aid in all practicable and judicious ways in rendering the system of instruction more efficient.

Again, we suggest that the Society, through its Secretary, correspond with one of the principal institutions of each of the principal religious denominations which have established schools in the Southern States for the education of colored teachers and ministers of the Gospel, and request the faculties of these seminaries to recommend to us one or more of their very best men—men of discretion and piety and of high aspirations for usefulness—who may desire to make their home in Liberia and to devote themselves, either in preaching or teaching, to the improvement of its people, in order that the Society may aid them in locating churches and Schools in that country. What that State now most needs is good and able and educated men. Such men would, with the blessing of God, render an invaluable service to that rising but still struggling Republic; and each of these institutions to which I have referred could probably furnish immediately one such man, at least, for Liberia, and scores of such men might within a few years be secured for that most inviting field. Such emigrants as these would make the wilderness and the solitary place glad for them, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the Committee on Emigration, read the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Emigration beg leave respectfully to report:

That during the past year there has been a greater demand than ever before on the part of the colored people of this country for the means of obtaining passage to Liberia with a view to permanent settlement in that Republic. The number of applicants to the Society for aid this year aggregates over ten thousand. Formerly there were two vessels engaged in trade between New York city and Monrovia by which transportation was had for emigrants whose passage was paid by our Society. These emigrants in general have met with great success in developing the land that has been allotted to them and are contented and happy in their new relations.

Of late years much interest in the subject has been aroused among the colored people of the United States. The visits of Rev. Bishop Taylor to Liberia and his establishment of numerous mission stations in the back country and the Congo region was followed by the visit of Rev. Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who went to Liberia for the sole purpose of ascertaining for himself whether it was a country to which the colored people would find it to their advantage to emigrate and to develop. He returned with an affirmative answer to his inquiry, and as a consequence since then there has appeared a growing and widespread disposition among the colored people to act upon his recommendation. This has been and is now being developed in the formation of companies for the purpose of emigration and settlement of colored people in that country. These organizations have been in many case self-constituted and in all wholly independent of the American Colonization Society. The plans proposed are likely to prove abortive from inexperience and want of sufficient financial backing of the promoters, while the means of transportation to Liberia direct under the auspices of our Society have been cut off through the partial withdrawal by the firm of Yates & Porterfield of their vessels from the trade.

In this crisis what is to be done by our American Colonization Society and its supporters? What can be done when the Society is without the means with which to meet the emergency? We answer:

First. We can assure those among the colored people who are seeking to better their condition by emigrating with their families to Liberia of our sincere desire and purpose to aid them to the fullest extent of our means and opportunities.

Second. We can appeal to the Congress of the United States and the legislatures of the States where they reside to take measures by proper legal enactments to protect all such persons from being deluded and defrauded by the wicked schemes of irresponsible, selfish, and unprincipled men to get from them the little property which they have already secured.

Third. We can urge upon Congress and the President the propriety of encouraging the renewal of commercial intercourse with the West Coast of Africa; to give better and more frequent opportunities to the colored people to visit the land of their fathers, as an act of humanity to them, and enabling them, if they choose, to settle there and make it their permanent home, and, as an ultimate end, to build up a future trade that will prove to be immensely profitable to those of our people who will engage in it, and thus add to the prosperity of our country.

The beast means of promoting the colonization and Christianization of Africa is to send to Liberia that class of emigrants who have by their industry and frugality been able in this country to acquire something more than a mere living. The recent movements that have been started to further emigration have been largely made up of this better class. We think the American Colonization Society ought to place itself at the head of these movements. What the colored man who desires to emigrate needs is honest and trustworthy guidance and leadership. If this Society can in any way through its correspondence get into touch with the leading men of the race, who are intelligent, and through them establish friendly relations with those who may be seeking for information and the facilities of quick transportation and induce them to petition Congress and the State legislatures for aid and assistance in the direction proposed, we fully believe that their earnest pleading will receive proper consideration, will encourage good feeling toward them, and obtain substantial results for the benefit of our colored fellow-citizens throughout our country.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Emigration be referred to the Executive Committee elected for the ensuing year, with a recommendation that the views therein expressed be carried into effect as far as this committee shall find it practicable to do so.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however,* That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March* 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANUARY 21, 1896.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1896.

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.
Rev. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.
Judge CHARLES C. NOTT.
Dr. WILLIAM W. GODDING.
Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Secretary:

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.

General Agent:

Mr. HENRY T. BUELL.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most towards the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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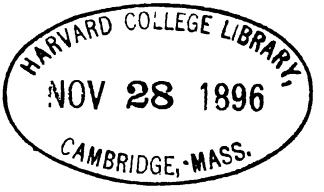

The Gift

THE SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year the American Colonization Society has assisted four emigrants to Liberia: Mr. Sidney H. Arnett, aged 32 years, waiter in a hotel, from Rock Ledge, Florida, March 30, 1895; Miss Hattie Gibson, aged 30 years, school teacher, from Martinsburg, West Virginia, October 26, 1895; Mr. Charles B. Dunbar, aged 20 years, school teacher, from Wilmington, Delaware, October 26, 1895; and Mr. A. J. Cross, aged 22 years, farmer, from Wadley, Georgia, December 21, 1895. In each of these cases the Society furnished only a passage by steamer from New York by way of Liverpool, the emigrants paying their own expenses to New York and providing for themselves after their arrival in Liberia.

The Society has definite information of 217 emigrants who have gone from this country to Liberia during the past year and wholly paid their own way. Others have probably gone who have not been noticed, and a large number have corresponded with the Society who are now making arrangements to emigrate during the coming year, paying the whole or the greater part of their expenses.

Seventy-four years ago this Society sent out its first party of colonists; each year since it has sent out emigrants to Liberia. Those reported for the past year make a total of 16,428, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, or a total of 22,150 persons whom the Society has assisted in finding homes in Liberia.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

During the year the Society has edited and published two Bulletins, Nos. 6 and 7, containing the latest news obtain-

able from Liberia, important information about Africa, and valuable articles relating to the Negro problem in the United States and elsewhere. Three thousand copies of these Bulletins have been distributed, many of them in response to special calls at home and abroad. The exchange list now includes the very best African publications in Europe and the principal newspapers published on the west coast of Africa. In reply to the letters received daily at this office from Negroes in the United States desiring to emigrate to Liberia and seeking information on the subject these Bulletins are most useful, and they are supplemented by letters giving the more specific information called for in each case.

EDUCATION.

That the intelligence and virtue of a people are the only foundations on which a republican form of government can rest securely and without which no people under any form of government can be prosperous and progressive goes without saying. The future of Liberia depends, first, upon the education which she gives to her youth and, second, upon the character of the immigrants which she receives, largely from the United States. This Society is profoundly interested in both and is endeavoring to aid along both lines.

Mr. Julius C. Stevens, our agent in Liberia, has devoted most of his time during the past year to educational work, for which he has many excellent qualifications.

He has continued his visitations to the schools, both public and private; consulted with teachers, made suggestions for improvements in accommodations, furnishing of school-rooms, appliances, text-books, and methods of teaching; has given instructive and stimulating talks to schools and gatherings of parents and others whom he has interested in the importance of education.

The plan of furnishing a better class of school text-books, purchased by the Society in the United States at the lowest wholesale prices and sold through its Liberian agent at actual cost, has already been successful and promises the most gratifying results in the future. The people of Liberia appreciate the favor, and are fast purchasing at a low price a better class and better supply of school text-books for the use of their children.

In a recent report to this Society Mr. Stevens says:

"The free public schools of Liberia are supported by part of the general revenue arising from customs dues, licenses, and other taxes. Within the last few years the government has had great additional expenses in carrying on the Cape Palmas war, purchasing two new gunboats, &c., and it has been impossible to afford the same school facilities as existed before the war. Now that all is quiet, attention is again returning to educational interests, and the people are discussing the best means of putting the common schools on a firmer basis. An internal land and poll tax especially for schools is suggested and better supervision and local subcontrol. The legislature will be asked to revise and amend the school law, so that the maintenance of the schools and the duties of officers will be better understood and more efficacious."

The Hall School at Cape Palmas, maintained by the income of a fund in the custody of this Society, has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year, as shown by the detailed reports of the principal, received through the secretary and treasurer of the local board of trustees at the close of each half-yearly term. The whole number of pupils enrolled in this school during the last year reported was 71. The average number on the roll was 65, of which 11 were children of native African parents. Some new and modern text-books have been introduced into the school, and the course of study has been improved.

Mr. Stevens has visited All Saints' Hall at Beulah, thoroughly investigated affairs there, and made a full and satisfactory report to this Society. He found that the school had been broken up when Miss Scott abandoned her enterprise four or five years ago, most of the material for the main building sent out from this country had been sold or become useless for want of proper protection, and the cleared fields on which cultivation had been commenced were fast being covered with bush. The proceeds of the sales were in the hands of or had been loaned to different individuals, and, in accordance with his instructions, he took steps to collect the same for transmittal to this Society. The sum total found by him was $1,025.50, of which he has collected and forwarded to this Society up to date $685.48. He reports that the 200 acres of land at Beulah, now belonging to this Society as the Trustees of All Saints' Hall, are easily accessible,

elevated, well watered, very fertile, and in all respects a most desirable site for an industrial school and model Liberian farm.

The Executive Committee has asked the Liberian government to make an additional grant of 1,000 acres of land contiguous to the 200 acres at Beulah, so that the entire All Saints' Hall tract shall be 1,200 acres, and is also making diligent inquiry for a suitable man to place in charge of the All Saints' Hall industrial project.

For improving the common schools of Liberia the committee is also diligently maturing other plans, all of which look to helping her to help herself, the only kind of assistance that can bring satisfactory and lasting results.

In 1888 this Society received $1,000, a legacy of the late Mr. John West Mason, of Newark, Illinois, as a trust fund "to be invested, with or without additions, until the income thence arising shall be sufficient to meet the expenses of a pious young man of color while being educated to preach the Gospel among the heathen of Africa, * * * said income to bear the name of Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., late of Brooklyn, N. Y., and brother of said testator." Since that date the fund has been invested and the income received from it now amounts to $335.

Gammon Theological Seminary, at Atlanta, Georgia, is an institution founded for the education of "pious young men of color," has able officers and teachers, is well equipped for its work, and is the only institution in this country that in its course of study makes a specialty of the study of Africa—its geography, history, opportunities, needs, and the Negro race. It holds in trust a large fund, named "The Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa," which was given for this specific purpose, and is doing most efficient work. It is a leading purpose of this institution to prepare colored youth for intelligent and effective missionary work in Africa.

This Society has entered into an agreement with Gammon Theological Seminary to provide a scholarship, to be named "The Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Scholarship," in that institution, in consideration of the receipt of the annual income of "The Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Fund." A worthy student is now receiving the benefit of this legacy, and it is expected that this arrangement for realizing the noble purpose of the donor of the fund will be permanent.

NEW PROJECT.

The colonization of Liberia hitherto has followed the usual course of early settlements in all new countries, and immigrants have taken up the lands near the seashore and the tidewater creeks and rivers. The first settlers of a country find the water their ready-made highway for travel and transportation. The civilized portion of Liberia's population today is limited to a narrow strip of country along the Atlantic coast, extending back not farther than from five to fifteen miles, with the exception of the settlements on both sides of the St. Paul river, which reach up to the first rapids, some twenty or twenty-five miles from its mouth. Here at the head of navigation, on its left bank, is a small settlement called White Plains, which marks the boundary of the farthest advance of civilization toward the interior.

Prof. O. F. Cook, an enterprising young American scientist, under the auspices of the New York State Colonization Society, landed in Liberia in December, 1891, and has devoted his time since that date to exploring the country and investigating the social, industrial, and economic conditions of the people. He has recently made a report to the New York Society, in which he attributes the failure on the part of the Liberians to make the progress expected from them in part to the fact that most of the colonists were wholly illiterate and emigrated from the slave States of America, carrying with them only the civilization which they had attained to as slaves in the section of country from which they came. With the dominant class in their old homes the *laissez faire* principle largely prevailed and labor was to be performed by somebody else; hence in their new freedom and independence they thought the proper thing to do was to assume the rôle of their old masters in the Southern States and have the natives do the work. In their changed situation labor was looked upon as a necessary evil, to be avoided as much as possible.

There is without doubt much truth in Professor Cook's statement, and when we add to that the fact that the Liberians have been separated from the rest of the civilized world by several thousand miles of ocean, with little of even commercial communication, we should not be greatly surprised that the little

Republic has not kept step with the progress of the last half of the nineteenth century in more highly favored lands.

Professor Cook is of the opinion that the people and the country need only a more intelligent and energetic development in order to realize the brightest hopes and expectations of the founders of Liberia. He has obtained from the Liberian government a grant to the New York Society of 1,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Mount Coffee, some eight or ten miles above White Plains, at the head of navigation on the St. Paul river, and proposes to make of this land a model farm, more especially for the cultivation of coffee. Here also he will introduce horses, oxen, and other domestic animals, hitherto found seldom if at all in Liberia. He has already cleared about 100 acres of this land, built a small house, planted several thousand scions for a coffee grove, and furnished some animals. He intends also to make this farm to some extent a large industrial school for the benefit of the surrounding country.

It is now proposed to construct a good wagon road from White Plains to Mount Coffee and begin enterprising settlements, with coffee as the leading industry, all along the road, in this higher and more healthful region of country.

The New York Colonization Society and this Society have agreed to undertake this work jointly, under the superintendence of Professor Cook, at an estimated cost of about $5,000. This Society has asked the Liberian government for a grant of the land on each side of the proposed road to the depth of half a mile, and on this land it is its intention to make new settlements, improve the present methods of raising coffee and other products adapted to the climate, introduce beasts of burden and other domestic animals, better methods of cultivating the land, and better facilities for travel and transportation.

The more intelligent class of Negroes now emigrating from this country to Liberia and largely paying their own way have had thirty years of freedom, with all the beneficent training and experience in self-reliance and necessitated industry which these years have brought to them. They are better qualified for the settlement of a new country than were a large majority of those who at an earlier day went out direct from an environment of slavery, and we may reasonably expect this improvement in the character of immigrants to be continued in the future.

THE UNDEVELOPED WEALTH OF AFRICA.

England, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, and Spain are engaged in a fierce scramble for the last square foot of Africa, not so much for the sake of enlarged domain and increased political power as for the unmeasured wealth which all parts of that great continent holds out to them. While in the not distant future this will consist largely in its immense forests of the most useful and valuable woods and, owing to its extent in latitude and peculiar physical features, the great variety of the products of its generous soil, including the chief staples of commerce—wheat in its northern and southern extremities, coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, India rubber in its more tropical regions—just now the rapid increase in the output of gold is especially attracting the attention of the world.

For centuries it had been believed that Africa was the favorite depository of this most precious metal, and her "golden sands" have figured in song and story. The natives by the crude methods known to them have found it in greater or less quantities, worked it into personal ornaments or bartered it to Europeans for glass beads, brass wire, and rum. So large a traffic in gold was carried on along an extensive seaboard on the Gulf of Guinea, now owned by England, that it was named the "Gold Coast." The latest edition of Stanford's "Compendium of Geography," a high authority, says: "The total yield of the 'Gold Coast' since the arrival of the Europeans, 1471, has been estimated at from £600,000,000 to £700,000,000."

A scientific investigation of African gold mines has up to this time been made only in a small portion of the southern part of the continent, and the working of these mines with modern methods and appliances was commenced within the last ten years.

The official reports of the director of the United States Mint give the output of gold in Africa for five years as follows:

1890	$9,887,000	
1891	15,742,400	(increase 59.2 + per cent.)
1892	24,232,000	(increase 53.9 + per cent.)
1893	28,943,500	(increase 19.4 + per cent.)
1894	40,271,000	(increase 28.1 + per cent.)
Increase, 1890 to 1894		307.3 + per cent.

The well-known American mining engineer, Mr. John Hays Hammond, now employed in the Transvaal, says: "It is obviously impossible to make an approximate estimate, but I would regard as well within the bounds of conservatism the prediction that the annual output of the Witwatersrand district before the end of the present century will exceed £20,000,000 sterling ($100,000,000) worth of gold."

MODERN METHODS OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION IN AFRICA.

The steamboats now plying on the great lakes and all the navigable rivers of Africa are numbered by hundreds, and the railroads already in operation, under construction, and projected indicate unmistakably how rapidly the rich resources of that continent are to be developed and appropriated by intelligent and progressive enterprise.

There are now more than 2,000 miles of railroad in the French possessions on the Mediterranean. The principal trunk line extends from Oran to Tunis, with branches, either completed or in progress, to all the large seaports on the north, and three lateral lines advancing across the plateau to the southern oases, one of which will not be completed until it has been carried over a route already surveyed across the Sahara to Timbuctoo, the basin of the Niger, the fertile region of the Sudan, the valley of the Senegal, and an Atlantic port near its mouth.

Egypt has a system of railroads ramifying the delta and extending up the Nile to the Nubian frontier, aggregating a total of more than 1,200 miles.

There are three great systems of railroads starting from seaports of Cape Colony, in South Africa, the trunk lines of which, with their interlacing branches, are known as the "Western," "Midland," and "Eastern." At the end of 1893 they had a total of 2,253 miles open and in regular operation, and great progress has been made since that date.

The Western, commencing at Cape Town, runs through Kimberly, celebrated for its diamond fields, and Vryburg to Mafeking and beyond, on its way to Buluwayo, recently the capital of the famous African king, Lobengula, but already become, as if by the touch of a magician's wand, a flourishing settlement of Great Britain. The Midland has its southern terminus at Port Eliza-

beth, and runs through Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, Johannesburg, the site of the great Witwatersrand and other gold mines in the South African Republic, to Pretoria, its capital. The Eastern has its southern terminus at East London.

On the east coast farther north Natal already has more than 400 miles of railway open, and still farther north a line, starting from Delagoa bay, in Portuguese territory, is well on its way to Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic.

On the Congo river, of the railway now being constructed from Matadi, the farthest inland port accessible to ocean steamers, to Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool above the falls, a distance of about 250 miles, some 90 miles of road over the most difficult part of the route have been constructed, and the work on the rest of the line is being pushed forward for an early completion, probably within three years.

Great Britain has also commenced an important railway from Mombassa, on the east coast, to Lake Victoria and Uganda; and on the west coast a corps of engineers are now surveying a route from Free Town, Sierra Leone to the hinterlands of that colony, and the building of the road at an early day is assured. Steps are also being taken for the construction of a road from Lagos, on the Gulf of Guinea, to the interior.

It will thus be seen that provisions for modern means of travel and transportation over all parts of the great continent have been well commenced and are rapidly progressing. Already more than 6,000 miles of railway are open. The Egyptian line, running up the Nile toward the south as far as Nubia, and the South African lines, running toward the north beyond Pretoria, are destined to meet and be united; and it may safely be predicted that within the next generation the American tourist will be able to take his palatial car at Alexandria, in Egypt, in the north temperate zone, be carried up the Nile to its source among the great lakes of the central plateau, by the grand Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, Johannesburg, having the largest and richest gold mines of the world, Kimberly, with its matchless diamond fields, and after a delightful ten days' journey of more than 5,000 miles, through the entire length and very heart of the old continent of Africa, be landed at Cape Town, in the south temperate zone.

CONCLUSION.

Seventy-nine years have come and gone since a little company of fifty patriots and philanthropists met in this capital city and organized the American Colonization Society. On that original roll, preserved in the archives of the Society, are the signatures of statesmen, divines, and philanthropists holding the highest places in American history. They long since passed away, leaving ample and unmistakable record of what they said and did.

The simple clause of their charter, "the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa of the free people of color residing in the United States," included a fourfold purpose: first, to do away with slavery in the United States; second, to aid in putting an end to the foreign slave trade; third, to establish a place of refuge for slaves recaptured on the high seas or elsewhere after the foreign slave trade had been declared piracy; and, fourth, to establish an independent Negro nationality in Africa which, in the language of the constitution of Liberia, should "provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa and regenerate and enlighten that benighted continent."

The first three of these grand purposes were already realized when slavery in the United States was abolished, and it were an easy task to show the important part which the Society had in the accomplishment of each.

The execution of the fourth purpose was well commenced in the establishment of the independent Republic of Liberia, which still holds out a promise of the ultimate achievement of the beneficent purpose of its founders and calls for the services of this Society in its behalf.

In response to this call the Society continues its labors. It endeavors to strengthen Liberia, especially by aiding its educational work and by officiating as a bureau of information for the benefit of Liberia and the thousands of Negroes in the United States who, not contented with their present condition and future prospects, desire to emigrate to that country.

The Society recognizes the facts of race and the great part, in the order of Providence, which they have played in the evolution of nations and the progress of civilization, and it believes that it can do good service to the Negro race in both this country and Africa by continuing to encourage and assist the efforts to

maintain and build up an independent, enlightened, and Christian Negro nationality in Africa.

Civilization has its units of value of different orders, of which race is one that demands recognition in all successful efforts to improve the condition of our fellow-men. This principle does not conflict with the broader principle of the "common brotherhood of man," but is subordinate to it, and its recognition only takes note of the actual racial differences existing in the brotherhood of man and wisely regulates action accordingly.

The student of the past knows how largely racial characteristics have entered into the history of every nation that has ever existed. The Negro is bound to his race by a law of Providence, and all efforts to ignore that bond spring from selfish, isolated individualism or ignorance and must end in disappointment.

That philosophical and sagacious statesman, Lord Beaconsfield, made Baron Sergius say to Endymion, the hero of his story:

"No man will treat with indifference the principle of race. It is the key of history; and why history is often so confused is that it has been written by men who were ignorant of this principle and all the knowledge it involves. As one who may become a statesman and assist in governing mankind, it is necessary that you should not be insensible to it; whether you encounter its influence in communities or in individuals, its qualities must ever be taken into account. * * * Language and religion do not make a race; there is only one thing which makes a race and that is blood."

Of late we have heard much about civil equality without social equality; but the civil equality of two distinct races, counted by millions, in the same country, without actual or possible social equality, if it ever come, will be an anomaly, having no precedent in all history; and there is abundant evidence on every hand that one generation of experiment in this country has produced results far from being satisfactory to either race. Civil equality in its full reality must have its foundations far deeper than legal phrases in constitutions and statutes; it rests securely only in the hearts and public sentiment of a homogeneous people.

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, widely known as scholar, statesman, educator, and the general agent for the distribution of those

magnificent bequests to education in the South, "The Peabody Fund" and "The Slater Fund," than whom no man in this country has a more thorough knowledge of the so-called "Negro problem," knowledge derived largely from widely extended personal contact and observation, in a paper recently published, says:

"Much has been written of the evolution of man, of human society, and history shows marvelous progress in some races, in some countries, in the bettering of habits and institutions, but this progress is not found in any equal degree in the Negro race in his native land. What has occurred in the United States has been from external causes. Usually human development has come from voluntary energy, from self-evolved organizations of higher and higher efficiency, from conditions which are principally the handiwork of man himself. With the Negro, whatever progress has marked his life as a race in this country has come from without. The great ethical and political revolutions of enlightened nations, through the efforts of successive generations, have not been seen in his history."

In Liberia, with all its favorable opportunities and great possibilities, handicapped by no other dominant race, the Negro has a possibility to demonstrate to the world that he has the capacity for that "human development which has usually come from voluntary energy, from self-evolved organizations of higher and higher efficiency, from conditions which are principally the handiwork of man himself," and which has made the peoples and governments of the world what they are today. Can a wiser thing be done by the foremost of the race than to make the most of this possibility?

The Japanese, now the marvel and admiration of the world, a generation ago were considered little better than barbarians. They have developed as a race and a nationality, and, while freely availing themselves of the advantages offered to them by the highest civilization of other races and nations, their evolution has been distinctively along their own racial lines, and their nationality has been guarded and strengthened with the most jealous care. It has been as a race and nation, not as separate individuals, that they have won the high respect and position now so happily accorded to them.

The Republic of Liberia is about the only portion of Africa which the Negro can call his own, where he stands erect and bows to no other race as master. It is true that it is still little and weak, but in its location, climate, soil, and natural productions it is conceded by all intelligent observers and writers to be the most eligible part of the whole West Coast of Africa, and there is unlimited room for enlarging its borders as fast as its people and government prove themselves worthy to occupy, develop, and rule over more territory. Without any foreign governmental protection or assistance it has for a period of forty-nine years maintained an independent government, which on terms of equality has been fully recognized and dealt with by the other members of the family of nations, and in all future wisely directed efforts which the Negro may make to build up a great, enlightened, progressive, Christian nationality there in Africa he will have the hearty sympathy and support of other races and nations.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1895.* CR.

Received Donations	$1,626 00	Paid passage and settlement of immigrants	$291 00
Annuities	3,762 02	Education in Liberia	1,077 52
Legacies	3,630 93	Water rent, insurance, repairs, etc., Colonization building	250 61
Interest on loans	1,857 50	Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	444 78
Rents of Colonization building	1,554 62	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; General Agent (12 mos.), $1,208.32; Clerk (12 mos.), $600; Janitor, (12 mos.), $180	3,788 32
Loans paid	512 83	Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, gas, furniture, etc.	344 01
All Saints Hall fund	685 48	Investments	6,516 66
Sale of text-books in Liberia	18 72	Traveling expenses of committees to New York city, Greenwich, Connecticut, and Atlanta, Georgia	192 30
		George K. French, on account of trip to Liberia in the service of the Society	500 00
		Miscellaneous	63 82
Receipts	$13,648 10	Disbursements	$13,469 02
Balance January 1, 1895	827 95	Balance January 1, 1896	1,007 03
Total	14,476 05	Total	$14,476 05

REGINALD FENDALL, *Treasurer.*

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account from January 1 to December 31, 1895, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

G. W. S. HALL.
THOS. G. ADDISON.
J. ORMOND WILSON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 21, 1896.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

President Potter presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held January 15, 1895, were presented and approved.

On motion of Mr. Arthur M. Burton, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the following officers to serve for the ensuing year, and the Secretary accordingly cast the ballot:

President:

1892 RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., NEW YORK.

Vice-Presidents:

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1866 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, England.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia.
1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Hon. John Scott, Pa.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., D. C.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Robert B. Davidson, Pa.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Mr. Jay Cooke, Pa.
1896 Rev. Julius C. Grammer, D. D, Md.
1896 Rev. Bishop James A. Handy, Kan.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Pa.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1896 Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, reported that no action had yet been taken under the resolution adopted at the last Annual Meeting of the Society authorizing said committee "to incorporate the American Colonization Society under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia," etc.

Adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.

President Potter presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held January 15, 1895, were presented and approved.

Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., and Mr. G. W. S. Hall were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1896:

Maryland Colonization Society.—Mr. G. W. S. Hall, Rev. Julius C. Grammer, D. D., Mr. Edward T. Jones, and Mr. George Forbes.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Mr. John Welsh Dulles, and Mr. Gilbert Emley.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Life Directors.—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion—

Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., and the Hon. Isaac T. Smith were received as a committee to represent the New York State Society and invited as visitors to take seats with the Board and participate in its discussions; and the Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., of Atlanta, Georgia, being present, was also invited to sit with the Board and participate in its discussions.

The Chair appointed the standing committees, as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Dr. Godding, Mr. Emley, and Mr. Forbes.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Addison, and Mr. Wilson.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Rev. Dr. Samson, Mr. Dulles, and Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Burton, Rev. Dr. Grammer, and Rev. Dr. Huntington.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Burton were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

The Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. Reginald Fendall.

On motion—

Resolved, That the President be authorized to organize a commission of citizens of New York to coöperate with the Society and to set forward its interests in that city and State.

Resolved, That for this and kindred purposes the appointment of Mr. Henry T. Buell as general agent be continued for another year.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1895, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct; and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to report that in view of the proposition to secure a national charter, that until the advisability of such action be determined, and, if advisable, be actually carried out, no special action disturbing the present relation of this Society and its auxiliaries is desirable.

Your Committee recommend that should a national charter be deemed advisable that the charter be so drawn as to secure the fullest coöperation of the present and of any future Auxiliary Societies.

Dr. Godding, chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

The foreign relations of Liberia, so far at least as they are known here, have been subject to no fresh disturbance during the past year. The claims of the French having been settled by the surrender to the stronger nation of the territory on the southern boundary up to the Cavalla river, there is peace. There is also peace at last with the native tribes.

The commerce, such as it is, is mostly in the hands of the

English and Germans, and America has as yet no part in her carrying trade.

The coast line of Liberia is clearly defined, but her interior boundaries have hitherto been shadowy and liable to constant encroachments by the native savage tribes and the grasping European powers. Much of the hope of the future of Liberia lies in the development of her interior. To this end posts and settlements should be established and intelligent supervision exercised over the immigrants. The settlement at Mount Coffee under the auspices of Professor Cook, of the New York Colonization Society, is at present a most promising field in this direction for the colonists, and our Society assures him of its hearty coöperation therein.

In the matter of education it is important to commence at the foundation. Primary schools, with uniform text-books and capable teachers, appear to be the great want of Liberia. The Republic is fortunate in having in President Cheeseman a man apparently alive to her needs in this respect, and, thanks to the American Colonization Society, uniform text-books are now furnished to all pupils who apply, at a much lower cost to them than they could be obtained in any other way. In Liberia as in America the strength of the Republic is in her common schools.

In the education of the future in Liberia we look to see industrial training and intelligent agricultural methods. This is of vital importance to Liberia, and in this direction much may be hoped from the new departure at Mount Coffee under the watchful supervision of Professor Cook.

Whoever looks upon the latest map of Africa, as shown in Bulletin No. 5, will see how small a portion Liberia is of that great southern continent. The ratio is not unlike that of England to Europe; yet it is not in territory, but in the intelligence and enterprise of its people, that England has made her greatness manifest. In this direction lies Liberia's opportunity in the future of Africa.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report:

Soon after our last annual meeting a large expedition of colored persons, numbering over 200 emigrants, was organized under the auspices of the "International Migration Society" of Birmingham, Alabama, to go to Liberia. The steamship *Horsa* was chartered, but proved to be entirely

too small to accommodate that number of passengers and supply them with the proper provisions after they landed. They arrived at Monrovia on Sunday, March 7, 1895. No one there had been informed of their coming until the steamer was seen coming into the port of Monrovia with the United States flag flying. The immigration agent of our Society immediately conferred with President Cheeseman and made arrangements for their being landed on Monday. Every available cargo boat was set to work. The government boarding master remained on shore at the American Colonization Society's warehouse to receive them. When night came every soul and all the luggage were on shore. Some of the passengers were lodged at the Society's warehouse, while the main body were accommodated in commodious plank and brick buildings—dwelling-houses—and their baggage was properly stored. Each family was allotted by the government twenty-five acres of land, and to each single man 21 years of age or woman 18 years of age a certificate for ten acres was given. The immigrants made several journeys to different parts of the country and chose their lands, some in Johnsonville, some in Brewerville, and some in Royeville townships, nearly an equal number going to each of these settlements. The colonists were conveyed at the government expense. They were furnished with flour, bacon, crackers, rice, butter, and other articles of food to the value of $600, which were distributed and sent with the colonists to their chosen settlements. A large amount was also donated by private individuals. During the rainy season they lived in the houses of the older settlers. Many of them have now built their own houses and are working their lands. Some have already planted potatoes and cassada, and a few have from two to four thousand coffee scions planted out. One of them has been elected road inspector and is township constable at Johnsonville, while another is giving satisfaction as a teacher at Arthington.

Your committee have referred to the history of this last expedition, which was perhaps the best equipped of any that has ever been organized under the auspices of any association other than this Society and its auxiliaries, as giving the most conclusive proof that the American Colonization Society sympathizes with the colored people who purpose to emigrate with their families to Liberia, and is glad to aid them to the fullest extent of its means and opportunities.

"The International Migration Society," as we are informed, purposes to send another colony of emigrants to Liberia in February, and are advertising the fact extensively among the colored people. The experience which has been gained from the last expedition will be used to provide better accommodations for the passengers during the voyage and a more adequate provision for their maintenance and support in Liberia until a permanent settlement can be effected.

As heretofore, the Society would encourage all honest efforts to aid emigration, and reassure those who purpose to make Liberia their perma-

nent home of our sincere desire and purpose to minister to their comfort and happiness and promote in every way their best interest as a people.

With grateful thanksgiving to Almighty God that he has continued the American Colonization Society until it finds prejudice yielding to the patient and faithful efforts made by the noble philanthropists in our Society who have passed from us to higher seats above, and finds a state organized to receive those who desire to return to the land of their fathers and establish there civil and religious liberty as fully as it is now existing in the United States, we feel that we can continue to appeal to the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the States to take measures by proper legal enactment to protect our colored people from being deluded and defrauded by illusive schemes of emigration devised by unprincipled people out of the little property which they have saved, and that we can now more earnestly urge upon Congress and the President the propriety of encouraging commercial trade with Liberia and better postal communication with the West Coast of Africa, so as to give our colored people better opportunities to visit the land of their fathers and make it their future permanent home, and as an ultimate end through their ministry to assist in civilizing and christianizing the whole of the Dark Continent.

On motion of Dr. Grammer, it was—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Colonization Society convey to the Liberian government the cordial thanks of this Society for their very generous assistance to the immigrants who arrived by the steamer *Horsa*, and to assure the Government that we hold in grateful appreciation the manifestation of their philanthropic interest in the objects of this Society by giving such friendly welcome to their shores to these volunteer emigrants to Liberia.

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Emigration be accepted and referred to the Executive Committee, with the request that if it be deemed expedient that they memorialize Congress in the name of this Society, in view of the increasing emigration to Liberia, to establish direct postal communication and greater commercial facilities between our country and the Republic of Liberia.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was—

Resolved, That the question of applying to the Congress of the United States for a charter for this Society be, and the same is hereby, referred to the President and the Executive Committee, to report at a future meeting of the Society.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, appointed at the last annual meeting, made a verbal statement of his investigations relative to the recent cession of

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANUARY 19, 1897.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1897.

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.
Judge CHARLES C. NOTT.
Dr. WILLIAM W. GODDING.
Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.
Rev. Bishop JOHN F. HURST, D. D.

Secretary:

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.

General Agent:

Mr. HENRY T. BUELL.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

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THE EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year death has taken from this Society two of its distinguished and most devoted and active members.

The Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Washington, District of Columbia, died April 3, 1896, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

He was elected a member of the Executive Committee of this Society in 1878, and filled that office until his death. As a man, he had positive and earnest convictions and the courage to speak and act in accordance therewith; as a devout Christian minister, his teachings and life were in close harmony; as a member of this Society and one of its important executive officers, he was ever at his post of duty, and most zealously and faithfully served the cause in which he had enlisted.

On the occasion of his death his surviving colleagues on the Executive Committee of this Society and the Pennsylvania Auxiliary Colonization Society unanimously adopted and placed upon their records resolutions expressing their high appreciation of the services of their late colaborer, their deep sense of official loss, and most sincere personal sorrow.

The Rev. George Whitefield Samson, D. D., died in New York city, August 8, 1896, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

He was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, September 29, 1819; he entered Brown University in 1835 and was graduated therefrom in 1839; he was pastor of a Baptist church at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, of the E Street Baptist church and the First Baptist church, Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Mount Morris Baptist church, Harlem, New York, making a total pastorate of sixteen years; and he was president of the

Columbian College, District of Columbia, from 1859 to 1870, during which time medical and law departments were added to that institution, and subsequently he was president of Rutgers Female College, New York city.

He traveled in Europe, Palestine, and Egypt, and wrote extensively for publication, his best-known work being a book on the "Elements of Art Criticism," designed for and in its time extensively used by higher schools and colleges.

He was a delegate from the District of Columbia Colonization Society to the American Colonization Society in 1856, and at the meeting held January 17 of that year was elected a member of the Executive Committee, in which capacity he served until October 9, 1871, when he resigned on account of his removal from the city. In 1873, by the donation of a friend, he was made a life director in the Society. He thus held important offices in this Society for the greater part of a period of forty years. In 1874 he delivered the annual address before the Society, taking as his subject "Correlate Duties of the People of the United States to the Descendants of Colored People desiring to be Colonists in Africa," and in 1881 he delivered another annual address, his subject being "The United States Government, the Founder and Necessary Patron of the Liberian Republic." During the long period of his service in this Society he was one of its most zealous, vigilant, and active members, seldom, if ever, absent from a meeting to which his official duties called him.

He was a man of marked ability, with a wide range of scholarship, and a pronounced optimist, who saw good and hope in everything; he planned and worked with a zeal that never flagged and an industry that never tired. Many of his labors were crowned with eminent success, and now that he has finished his life-work the epitaph universally accorded to him by all who knew him best is "Well done."

Joseph James Cheeseman, President of Liberia, died in Monrovia from an attack of epilepsy, at 10.30 o'clock p. m., November 12, 1896, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

He was born in Edina, Grand Bassa county, Liberia, March 7, 1843, of parents sent out by this Society as colonists from the United States, and he acquired all his education in the schools and college of Liberia. He was altogther a Liberian product, and during his lifetime was never out of Africa.

As a young man he engaged in mercantile business, in which he acquired a competence for himself, and his high character, intelligence, and energy gave him a prominent place among the merchants of the West Coast of Africa. During his earlier career he filled with great credit to himself and usefulness to his country many subordinate civil and military positions.

In 1868 he was ordained pastor of a Baptist church, and he officiated regularly in the pulpit until he became President of Liberia and occasionally while holding that office. He was elected President of Liberia and inaugurated in 1892, the presidential term of office being two years; was reëlected for a second term commencing in 1894, and for a third term commencing in 1896.

President Cheeseman's administration was signalized by the purchase of two gunboats, with which he was enabled to police the coast, to prevent the frequent violation of revenue laws, from which the government treasury had suffered for a long time, to secure peace, such as had never been known before, with the coast tribes of Sinoe and Cape Palmas, who had been in a state of chronic rebellion for many years, and to facilitate the transportation of the mails between isolated coast settlements; by supplying the country with much needed governmental subsidiary coins of silver and copper; by his earnest efforts to bring the aboriginal peoples of Liberia into more sympathetic and closer relations with those of colonial origin and into a more full participation in the government, to stimulate all to more active and intelligent industrial enterprises, and with these ends in view to build up and foster a better system of public schools.

He believed in the future development and progress of his race, and his life and character were a most creditable contribution to that end. Liberia and the Negro race may well honor the man and follow his example.

The Vice-President of the Republic, the Hon. William David Coleman, in the presence of the cabinet and other officers of the government, was inaugurated President at 12 o'clock m. on the day following the death of President Cheeseman, the 13th of November, to fill out the remainder of the term ending with 1897.

EMIGRATION.

The Society has made no expenditure on account of transportation of emigrants to Liberia during the year, but nevertheless this year's emigration was larger than it was in any other year for more than a quarter of a century. Of the hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the United States in a condition of abject poverty, in the employment of or wholly dependent upon others, living from hand to mouth, and anxious to emigrate to Liberia or any other country, it may safely be stated in general that neither themselves nor the country to which they might go would gain anything by the change. Especially is it true that in Liberia, a country, however bountifully endowed by nature, where the conditions are still primitive, the emigrant not sufficiently intelligent, courageous, and industrious to rely upon himself and by the sweat of his face to wrest his living and fortune from the soil had better remain where he can have the menial and subordinate employments and assistance found only in countries having the older and more advanced civilization which produces them, and the fact that he has in this country acquired the means to pay his own expenses in emigrating and establishing himself in Liberia is the best evidence that he possesses these essential qualifications.

Reliable information has been received that not less than 325 Negroes have emigrated from the United States to Liberia during the year, who went out of their own accord and received no pecuniary assistance from this Society or otherwise. Under the old system of colonization at the expense of this Society, it would have cost from $40,000 to $50,000 to have given these 325 persons free transportation to Liberia and support there for six months after their arrival.

Many of these emigrants are reported as pleased with their new homes and doing well. A few have returned to the United States and demonstrated their unfitness for the self-reliant, intelligent, and industrious life required of a pioneer in a new country. The number of those who have put their hand to the plow and looked back, however, has not been larger than accompanied the entire experience of the colonization of Liberia when this Society was accustomed to give colonists a free passage out

and furnish them with provisions for six months after their arrival.

A few have returned with the tales of privation, hardship, and sickness familiar from the time of the first settlement of Liberia, the only difference between then and now consisting in the fact that at the present time the Argus-eyed Associated Press, with its Briarean hands, catches the returning emigrant immediately upon his landing here, and forthwith scatters his wondrous and woeful tales throughout the length and breadth of the land. These exaggerated, and to some extent false, reports serve their authors in successfully appealing to the charitable for assistance, which is usually the first business in which the returned Liberian emigrant engages on his arrival in this country.

These things have so often been the subject of explanations by this Society that it may seem to be an idle task to repeat them, but an erroneous conclusion may be reached by many a casual reader of these reports who does not stop to reflect that Liberia is still a country with primitive conditions, and settlement in all such countries holds out the cross before the crown.

Speaking of the early settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Palfrey, in his "History of New England," says:

"The labor of preparing habitations had scarcely begun when sickness set in, the consequence of exposure and bad food. Within four months it carried off nearly half the company. Of the one hundred and two who had arrived, six died in December, eight in January, seventeen in February, and thirteen in March. At one time there were only six or seven who had strength enough left to nurse the dying and bury the dead. The sick lay crowded in the unwholesome vessel or in half-built cabins heaped around with snowdrifts. The dead were interred in a bluff by the water side, the marks of burial being carefully effaced, lest the natives should discover how safe would be an attack; but through all this sorrow the lesson rehearsed at Leyden was not forgotten, that 'all great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages.'" * * *

"The Mayflower returned to England, sailing April 5, 1621. About that time Carver, one of the colonists who had been chosen governor, died, and was greatly lamented. His wife followed him in a few weeks. Bradford was put in Carver's place. Isaac

Allerton was chosen to be his assistant. Forty-six of the Mayflower passengers were now dead, including twenty-eight of the forty-eight adult men. Before the next arrival of immigrants in the autumn, fifty-one, just half of the first passengers, were dead." * * *

In 1630 a number of vessels arrived, bringing a thousand passengers; but, says Mr. Palfrey, "The reception of the newcomers was discouraging. More than a quarter part of their predecessors at Salem had died during the previous winter, and many of the survivors were ill or feeble. The faithful Higginson was wasting with a hectic fever, which soon proved fatal. There was a scarcity of all sorts of provisions, and not corn enough for a fortnight's supply after the arrival of the fleet. The remainder of a hundred and eighty servants, who, in the two preceding years had been conveyed over at a heavy cost, were discharged from their indentures to escape the expense of their maintenance. Sickness soon began to spread, and before the close of autumn had carried off two hundred of that year's emigration."

"With the wretched shelter which was all that the most recent emigrants had been able to provide, the winter, from the last week in December, when the cold set in, to the middle of February, proved grievously severe. Many died of the scurvy, which disease Winthrop thought especially affected such as fell into discontent and hankered after their former condition in England. Suffering from want of food was added to the distresses of the time."

In an address delivered before this Society at the annual meeting in 1834, touching this subject, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen said:

"As one illustration, I have collated the prominent incidents connected with the colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1607. It then consisted of one hundred persons, which number before September of that year was reduced to fifty, and soon after to thirty-eight, when a reinforcement of one hundred and twenty arrived. In 1609 a further addition of one hundred and fifty persons was made, and the colony then amounted to five hundred souls; but by imprudence, extravagance, and dissipation they were reduced in six months to sixty persons. In 1611 the colony had increased to two hundred; in 1622 it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the

Indians, and three hundred and forty-seven men, women, and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered was dissolved and the colony taken into the hands of the King and enjoyed the care and protection of the Crown. The venerable historian of those times (Chief Justice Marshall) gives the conclusion of the matter as it stood in 1624: 'About £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting the colony and more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet at the end of seventeen years the population was reduced to 1,800 persons.'"

We take leave of this topic with the statement that the going out to Liberia of all those emigrants who have shown their backs to the little Republic and returned to the United States, whether paying their own expenses or receiving charitable assistance from others, was a palpable mistake, and their early leave-taking was for the good of Liberia.

The project of forming a new settlement of emigrants on the higher lands between the falls at the head of navigation on the St. Paul river and Mount Coffee has made some progress under the direction of Professor Cook. He reports that the farm at Mount Coffee, which it is proposed to make a model for the instruction of new settlers in that region, is being cleared up and cultivated and about 10,000 coffee trees are now growing, as well as a variety of other crops and fruit trees.

The Liberian government at the last session of its legislature made a grant to the Society of the lands to the depth of one-half mile on each side of the wagon road proposed to be constructed between White Plains, located at the Falls of the St. Paul river, and Mount Coffee, a distance of about 10 miles, for colonization and other purposes.

People in other parts of Liberia are watching this enterprise with much interest and are anxious to avail themselves of all its practical and successful features.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

A successful effort has been made to interest the younger and better educated generation of Negroes of the United States in the welfare of Liberia and the exceptional opportunities it now offers to their race, if they have any aspirations for an independent and prosperous government in any part of the great

continent of Africa, which now is passing rapidly into the hands of the white races, much of it evidently to remain under their control for a long time to come. To one familiar with the changes that the map has already undergone and which are still progressing, it is clearly evident that Liberia furnishes the last chance and hope of accomplishing so desirable an object.

It is to this class of Negroes that we must look for any substantial strengthening of Liberia by immigration from this country, and therefore we heartily welcome the inquiries for information received from students who have recently graduated from or who are still pursuing their studies in higher industrial and technical schools.

Of late intelligent inquiries for information about Liberia, accompanied by earnest expressions of a desire to make that country their field of practical professional work, have come from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other schools of like character. Under the pressure of the fierce competition and struggle for place in this country, it is quite certain that the increasing number of young Negroes educated in such schools will more and more turn their attention to Liberia, where their services are greatly needed and where they will not be driven to the wall by unequal competition with the white race.

Bulletins Nos. 8 and 9, the former containing an up-to-date map of Africa, have been issued and distributed in response to calls for information. An effort has been made to present in these publications not only the latest information concerning Liberia, but also to include the most interesting and recent news and discussions relating to the whole continent of Africa and the Negro race. The future of Liberia is so bound up with that of the latter that no intelligent and comprehensive discussion of her interests can ignore this environment.

A large number of copies of Professor O. F. Cook's excellent "Third Report" to the New York Society, furnished through the courtesy of that Society, have also been distributed, and all letters of inquiry about Liberia, daily received, are promptly answered with the best information obtainable.

Our extensive exchange list brings to us the best foreign and domestic publications relating to all movements in Africa—political, commercial, and missionary—and the progress of the Negro race here and elsewhere.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AFRICA.

Modern commerce not only opens roads for the advance of Christianity and civilization, but, taken as a whole, is a great civilizer itself. It owns the steam-engines and the electric batteries of the nineteenth century, builds the steamboats and the railroads, and stretches the telegraphic wires and cables to the most remote regions of the globe, thus bringing the entire human family into fraternal business and social relations. When the day's work is done, we now take up our evening newspapers and read a reliable account of the important events that have taken place during the day in all parts of the world.

One reason for the slow progress of Liberia, settled by colonists from the United States, has been the very slight intercourse between the two countries, commercial and otherwise. In fact, it is of comparatively recent date that the commerce of this country with the whole of Africa was hardly worthy of notice by the statistician.

It is therefore highly encouraging to the friends of Liberia to notice in the "Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States," September, 1896, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, the following significant statistics of our trade with Africa for the first nine months of the year 1896 compared with the same period for 1895:

Exports from the United States to Africa, January to September, Inclusive.

	1895.	1896.	Increase.
Agricultural implements	$257,112	$348,655	$91,543
Wheat	111,033	1,556,662	1,445,629
Flour	44,474	729,731	685,257
Carriages and cars	98,436	262,432	163,996
Cotton cloth	345,798	697,902	352,104
Miscellaneous machinery	830,372	1,056,878	226,506
Mineral and cotton-seed oil	694,729	922,932	228,203
Meats—canned, fresh, salted, etc	141,880	333,306	191,426
Lumber	822,963	1,110,997	288,034

There was also a marked increase in the quantity of other exports—bicycles, fruits and nuts, builders' hardware and tools, sewing machines, leather, spirits of turpentine, seeds, tobacco,

books, etc.—and the imports from Africa showed a corresponding increase.

Liberia's commerce is, of course, a small affair as yet, but it is to be regretted that it is almost entirely in the hands of the English and Germans, whose steamships on the west coast of Africa touch frequently and regularly at Liberian ports, and some of whose enterprising merchants are located in the more prominent seaport towns of the little Republic.

American goods are preferred by the Liberians, and are now used to a considerable extent, but they are purchased second-hand in Liverpool and Hamburg instead of New York and Baltimore.

EDUCATION.

Our agent in Liberia, Mr. Julius C. Stevens, has devoted his services largely to the improvement of the common schools.

President Cheeseman appointed him Commissioner of Education for a part of Montserrado county, a position which gave him official standing and authority in his work.

He reports that the expense of purchasing and maintaining two gunboats and bringing the coast tribes of natives into subjection to the authority of the government has interfered with the prompt payment of teachers for their services, and in this way, to some extent, impaired that efficiency and usefulness of the schools which otherwise might have been realized.

The Executive Committee of this Society, through Mr. Stevens, offered to pay a salary of not exceeding $200 a year for a teacher whenever and wherever the citizens of Liberia would establish a new school, build a school-house, furnish it, and provide for its incidental expenses, the schools to be under the supervision of our agent in Liberia, and to make regular reports of their condition, attendance, and progress to this Society as vouchers for the payment of the money.

Under this arrangement a greatly needed new school was established at Greenville, Sinoe county, and opened on the 1st day of May last. It was named the Graham school, in honor of the donor of the fund from the income of which is paid the salary of the teacher. A satisfactory report of the first quarter, ended the 31st day of July last, has been received from Mr.

Stevens, and the money to pay the salary of the teacher has been forwarded.

He also reports that the citizens of Royesville and Brewerville, in Montserrado county, have selected and secured the land suitable for sites, commenced the work of building school-houses, and expect to complete them and be ready to comply with the terms of our offer early in the present year.

From these statements it appears that the policy of this Society to use its limited educational funds in such a way as to stimulate the Liberians to greater activity in their own behalf is meeting with their approval and coöperation.

The Hall school at Cape Palmas, in Maryland county, has continued in successful operation. The reports of the teacher, Mr. Samuel J. Dossen at present, are received regularly by this Society, and show an aggregate annual attendance of about 75 pupils and an average number on the roll of about 50 pupils, among whom are included a considerable number of youths belonging to the native tribes.

At its last session the legislature of Liberia granted to this Society 1,000 acres of land contiguous to the 200 acres which it already held at Beulah, making a total of 1,200 acres now held in trust for All Saints' Hall school. Prof. O. F. Cook visited the place at the request of this Society and made a most favorable report on its eligibility for an industrial institution in which horticulture and agriculture should receive prominent attention.

The Executive Committee, however, do not consider the fund held in trust for the benefit of this school large enough at present to justify them in undertaking to prepare the necessary buildings and commence such a school as they contemplate and hope to see established eventually in this place.

The scholarship supported in Gammon Theological Seminary by the "Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., fund" was given to John D. Whitaker, A. B., reported to be one of the brightest and most promising students in that institution, with the understanding that when his studies are completed his services are to be devoted to his race in Africa, and, if practicable, in Liberia.

The supplying of school text-books and appliances for the schools of Liberia at the wholesale cost prices in this country is still continued through our agent, Mr. Stevens.

CONCLUSION.

When our civil war ended and the Negro slave was set free, and his rights as a full citizen guaranteed by constitutional amendments, it was expected by his ardent friends that he would speedily take his place abreast of the white man at the close of this century. A generation has passed and that expectation has not been realized. There has been progress, but such as clearly to demonstrate that the development of a race is a gradual growth of centuries rather than the political event of a year.

The philanthropic founders of this Society thought that to set a Negro free, place him on the coast of Africa, from whence he originally came, protect him from outside interference, and furnish him a little advice and assistance were to make a nineteenth century Anglo-Saxon of him. The expectations of these men were not founded upon the historical experiences of other races and nations, and hence there has been disappointment at the slow progress of Liberia.

The first little settlement of Liberia was made on the West Coast of Africa, near the mouth of the Montserrado river, in the midst of hostile tribes of natives, April 25, 1822.

With only such protection and assistance as this Society, without any governmental standing and authority, could render, the little colony for twenty-five years had a hard struggle to overcome a hostile African coast climate and still more hostile neighboring savages, whose chief source of gain, the slave trade, was being broken up by these newcomers.

For reasons not necessary to be recited here, it became necessary for the colony to have a recognized standing among the nations of the world, and accordingly Liberia, on the 26th day of July, 1847, published a declaration of independence and adopted a constitution for a republican form of government. The first half century of her existence as an independent nation will be completed on the 26th day of July next, and while there is much in the history of that period that is disappointing, there is also much that deserves high appreciation and inspires hope and confidence in the future.

Liberia has maintained her form of government, through all the vicissitudes to which it has been subjected, without revolution or violence. One administration has succeeded another in

the legal and orderly way prescribed by her constitution and laws, and when vacancies in the important offices of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government have occurred, men of a good degree of ability and fitness have always been found to fill them.

In the earlier history of the country traffic with the native tribes of the hinterlands was almost the only occupation from which the people derived money, but in recent years coffee-raising has been taking its place—an industry requiring but little capital or machinery, and in which the great body of her citizens can profitably engage.

Mr. Heard, the United States consul general at Monrovia, under date of September 25, 1896, reported to the State Department as follows:

"The producing and exporting of Liberian coffee is becoming a subject of great concern to the farmers of this Republic. The phenomenal increase in its production is worthy of consideration. The coffee exported during the fiscal year 1886 amounted to 600,000 pounds, while the exports for the year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to 3,000,000 pounds. Farmers, merchants, and people generally have turned their attention to coffee-growing. While no American ships touch at any Liberian port, yet more than one-fifteenth of the coffee produced is shipped to the United States via Liverpool. Coffee is the largest export, yet palm oil, palm kernels, piassava, and rubber are shipped in great quantities. If ships from the United States touched at Monrovia, Bassa, and Cape Palmas, half of the imports would be American, and in turn the exports would go to the United States. The people, save the few Europeans residing here, prefer American produce. The reason for this preference is that the people are immigrants from the United States and in habits and life are American. A direct line of steamers from New York or Boston, touching at this port once in two months, would be a paying enterprise."

The attention which scientists of this and other countries have been giving to Liberia during the last few years promises to be of great benefit in making the unutilized wealth and opportunities of the country better known. Between the years 1880 and 1887 Professor J. Büttikofer, a well-known scientist of Leyden, spent some three years in Liberia investigating its geography

and natural history and the ethnography of its aboriginal races. His report, published in German, in two large volumes, contains a most comprehensive, accurate, and interesting account of the flora and fauna of the country and the social life and character of the people, and it is much to be regretted that an English republication has not appeared in this country.

Since 1891 Professor O. F. Cook, an American scientist, with two assistants, has spent much of his time in Liberia, and has made three valuable reports to the New York Colonization Society, under whose auspices he went out. These reports have been published. Very recently the Smithsonian Institution has sent out with Professor Cook Mr. Rolla P. Currie, a young American scientist, who is to obtain natural history and ethnological objects for the National Museum and also to pay attention to protective mimicry, especially among insects.

Outside of Liberia, especially in South Africa, many American mining engineers and scientists are now to be found. Dr. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, has recently returned from an extensive study of the gold resources of South Africa, and reports that "the Transvaal Republic contains the largest gold deposits in the world. Within fifteen miles of Johannesburg there is an amount of gold, practically in sight, estimated to be worth $3,500,000,000, or nearly as much as the entire volume of gold coin now in the world. The gold is extraordinarily uniform, as uniform as coal in an ordinary deposit, as shown by shafts which have been sunk to a depth of 1,800 feet, and diamond drillings which have gone still further. At present the gold is being taken out at the rate of $100,000,000 a year."

It is fortunate for Liberia that the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has always taken so deep an interest in her welfare and has been so liberal in the men and money she has furnished for religious and educational work in that country. The recent appointment of one of her most able and vigorous men, the Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, D. D., bishop of Africa promises still better things for Liberia from this source. His well-known services in similar work for the Negro in the United States is a guarantee of like success in Africa. He is now on his way to Liberia, and has expressed a desire to coöperate with this Society in promoting the best interests of that country. He proposes, among other practical schemes, to establish a general

hospital in Monrovia, and through it to bring about better professional attention to the needs of the sick and a more intelligent observance of the laws of health in that tropical climate.

An unprejudiced examination of all the facts will furnish no reason for despairing of Liberia's future. In no part of the world has the Negro during the same time done better, if so well. The Negroes of Liberia, taken as a whole, are today more competent for independent self-government than those of any other part of the world, and their social and material condition more favorable than generally found elsewhere.

When Professor Cook first visited that country he was wholly unfamiliar with the character and condition of the great body of the Negroes in the United States and his views of the Liberians were somewhat pessimistic. A longer sojourn with them has modified his first partial impressions, and while in this country last summer he made an extensive tour through the Southern States for the express purpose of studying the character and condition of the Negroes in our Southern States, and has published the following comparative statement:

"There are so many cases of success among the emigrants who have combined energy with intelligence as to make it absolutely sure that men of that kind can go to Liberia with a reasonable hope of bettering their condition. The condition of the Liberian population *as a whole* is probably *far* superior to that of any Negro community of equal size in the United States, notwithstanding the example and impetus which the Negro is supposed to gain from white contact. As an instance, I found that in a Southern community of this country about 2,000 people, of whom about one-third were white, there was only one Negro who would compare in material prosperity with the first 200 of any section of country occupied by 2,000 Liberians, and this man was said not to have prospered honestly. From this it might be inferred that the chances of success in Liberia are about 200 to 1 as compared with the United States. This is, however, misleading, for the men who have succeeded in Liberia have, as a rule, possessed more than the average intelligence and perseverance, though it may with propriety be maintained that they would never have displayed these qualities to any such degree had they remained in the United States. This is in line with another fact that has often struck me very forcibly, that there

are in the United States many Negroes leading an uncomfortable, hand-to-mouth existence who are evidently the superiors of men who occupy almost infinitely preferable stations in Liberia. I have no doubt that the difference is largely due to the fact that life in Liberia is, notwithstanding its numerous difficulties, far better calculated to call forth manly qualities and encourage sustained effort than any conditions to be found by the Negro in the United States. I have often said and still firmly believe that if I were a Negro I would make my home in Liberia. I feel certain about this, not so much because of the better opportunities of material prosperity, but because, after a wide acquaintance with Liberians and a vivid realization of their many deficiencies, I find them far more respectable altogether than Negroes I have met in the United States, with the rarest exceptions."

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1896.* CR.

Received donations	$1,400 00	Paid education in Liberia	$362 50
Annuities	3,738 53	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., Colonization Building	776 71
Legacies	37 72	Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	342 88
Interest on securities	1,905 93	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; general agent (12 mos.), $1,200; clerk (12 mos.), $600; janitor (12 mos.), $180	3,780 00
Rents of Colonization building	1,369 00	Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, gas, furniture, etc	354 48
Loans paid	5,500 00	Investments	13,236 01
Bonds sold (Hall School Fund)	6,101 49	Attorney's fee, litigation *in re* estate of Margaret J. Myers, deceased	250 00
All Saints' Hall Fund	105 00	Expenses, same suit	75 00
Sale of text-books and Bulletins	38 20	Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., scholarship	50 00
		Miscellaneous	82 19
Receipts	$20,195 87	Disbursements	$19,309 77
Balance January 1, 1896	1,007 03	Balance January 1, 1897	1,893 13
	$21,202 90		$21,202 90

REGINALD FENDALL, *Treasurer.*

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1896, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

A. W. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM W. GODDING.
J. ORMOND WILSON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1897.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 21, 1896, were presented and approved.

On motion of Pay Director Alexander W. Russell, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the following officers to serve for the ensuing year, and the Secretary accordingly cast the ballot:

PRESIDENT:

1892 RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., NEW YORK.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1866 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, England.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia.
1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Pa.
1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Robert B. Davidson, Pa.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Julius C. Grammer, D. D., Md.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Kan.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Pa.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1896 Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D.D., D C.
1897 Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., D. C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.

Adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 19, 1897.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today, at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the absence of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., president, Mr. Arthur M. Burton, vice-president, called the meeting to order, and on his nomination the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., was elected chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held January 21, 1896, were presented and approved.

Mr. Reginald Fendall, Dr. William W. Godding, and Mr. Gilbert Emley were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1897:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Mr. Gilbert Emley, and Pay Director Alexander W. Russell, U. S. N.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Mr. Reginald Fendall, Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Burton—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Fendall—

The Hon. Isaac T. Smith was received to represent the New York State Society and invited as a visitor to take a seat with the Board and participate in its discussions.

The Chair appointed the standing committees, as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Rev. Dr. Huntington, Mr. Dulles, and Mr. Wilson.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Pay Director Russell, Mr. Wilson, and Dr. Godding.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Dulles, Mr. Fendall, and Mr. Emley.

Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Burton, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Emley.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Burton, Pay Director Russell, and Mr. Emley were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eightieth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificates of audit; also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

The Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Mr. Reginald Fendall, Dr. William W. Godding, Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, and Rev. Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. Reginald Fendall.

On motion—

Resolved, That the appointment of Mr. Henry T. Buell as general agent of this Society be continued for another year upon the present terms.

Pay Director Russell, chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectively report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1896, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct; and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

Mr. Dulles, chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies suggest that the incoming Executive Committee endeavor to ascertain the views of the Auxiliary Societies, particularly on the subjects of education and emigration, and that the Executive Committee endeavor to formulate some plan by which all friends of Liberia can by more united efforts further the good of the young Negro republic.

Rev. Dr. Huntington, chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

The importance which we as Americans attach to the education of all classes of our people and the great efforts which we are constantly making for the accomplishment of this object constitute the only argument which this committee need to use for urging this Society to employ all practicable means for the promotion of education in the Republic on the Western coast of Africa. If moral and intellectual culture is essential to our welfare as a nation and to the permanence of our free institutions, it is certainly no less essential to the prosperity of Liberia. The inhabitants of this little State on the shores of the Dark Continent need more knowledge and cultivation in order that they may have truer conceptions of their nature and destiny and duties as human beings, in order that they may have higher aspirations after "the true, the beautiful, and the good;" that they may know better how to act well their part in life, and that they may have more judgment and self-control, and may be less likely to be led astray from the paths of virtue and rectitude by their own evil passions or by the temptations of corrupt men. But however important education is to the Liberians, we have as a Society only the most scanty means of helping them to secure its benefits. Your committee therefore must at present satisfy themselves with only recommending:

First. That this Society exert itself to awaken greater interest among benevolent men in our country in so good and grand a work as that of

aiding the struggling Liberians in providing ampler means of moral and intellectual improvement for their people.

Secondly. That this Society make greater and more definite effort to send out men and women to Liberia who have made considerable progress in the rudiments of learning, and who may become teachers of schools, or at least intelligent, exemplary, and useful citizens of the country.

Thirdly. That the Society, through its Executive Committee, instruct their agent, Mr. Stevens, to continue to use all practicable means of assisting the Liberians in increasing the efficiency and the number of their public schools.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

The steamship "Laurada," chartered by the "International Migration Society of Birmingham, Alabama," left Savannah, Georgia, on March 1, 1896, for Liberia, having on board 321 Negro emigrants, 170 males and 151 females. It is said that more than 15,000 colored people were assembled on the wharves and neghboring river banks to witness their departure. One of our Vice-Presidents, Rev. Bishop Henry M. Turner, was present and offered up a parting prayer for God's blessing upon these pioneers of the coming nation. As the ship cast off and started on her voyage, cheer after cheer went up from the multitude on shore, mingled with which were hundreds of voices shouting, "We are coming, too!" "We'll meet you in Liberia!" and this was continued until the steamer was out of sight. The great body of these emigrants have found a home and are now, by the latest advices, comfortably located and doing well.

We are informed that the "Migration Society" contemplates sending another steamer with emigrants to Liberia next fall. In this connection we have been favored with a communication from the American Minister and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia, addressed to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, under date of November 18, 1896, which is so full of wise suggestions and information that we have taken the liberty of embodying the whole paper in our report:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
"MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *November 18, 1896.*

"*Hon. Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.*

"SIR: I have the honor to corroborate your statements concerning the late emigrants who returned from here to the United States. These people, not being a pioneering people, could not meet the conditions of a new country. The African fever is not so severe as ten years ago, and there are only a few cases of neglect where death is the final result.

"Many of the same colonists are here and beginning life under very favorable surroundings. Those who come should be prepared to live six months, for, if frugal and industrious, in six months one can get a founda-

tion on which to stand. Coming here at the beginning of the rainy season is a mistake. One arriving here in January could be settled when rains begin in June. While I am in favor of any and all coming who desire to do so, yet some knowledge of Liberia should be obtained by emigrants before they leave America. The uneducated have no idea of the change; but not half as many deaths have occurred as reported by those who have become dissatisfied and returned. Only self-reliant people can meet the demands of an unsettled, wild country. The thriftless, thoughtless idler has no place in Liberia. Many come and help Liberia and help themselves also.

"I am, very obediently, WILLIAM H. HEARD,
"*Minister Resident and Consul General.*"

The committee recommend that our Society continue, as heretofore, to encourage all honest efforts to aid emigration and to assure all who intend to seek for a permanent home in Liberia that this Society, as well as the government of Liberia, will do all that can be done to minister to their comfort and promote their best interests in their new residence.

Under the Society's auspices the Rev. Luke A. Anthony, a native of Liberia, a grandson of King Tom of the Bassa tribe, and a graduate of the Lincoln University in medicine and theology, has recently returned to his native land and established in Bassa a hospital, of which he has charge and in which he has already successfully performed several surgical operations. He further proposes to call to his aid other young men who were associated with him in the same university, and with their help to open common schools in that part of the country for the education of the colored youth of the Republic and the natives living in the neighborhood. This seems to be a providential opening for great improvement in the physical and mental conditions of the emigrant and native population, and another occasion for thanksgiving to the Father Almighty, who thus continues to the Society his divine favor.

The committee recommend that the Society aid the new hospital enterprise (in which there are already five beds for patients) as far as practicable from its limited funds and any additional amounts that may hereafter be specially contributed for the purpose.

The committee note with pleasure the fact of the recent appointment of Bishop Hartzell by the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his departure from London to Liberia; also the large increase that has recently been voted for the support of Methodist missions on the West Coast of Africa. The time has come when a harvest of most abundant fruit is about to be reaped as the result of 80 years of patient. watchful care and persistent devotion of the noble founders and their faithful successors in the work of this Society.

Our American people should be aroused to see the growing importance of the present colonization movement. We must continue to urge upon Congress and the President the propriety of encouraging commercial trade

and better postal communication with Liberia and the West Coast of Africa.

To this end your committee further recommend that the Executive Committee inquire into the expediency of chartering a steamship and providing for the transportation of a sufficient number of emigrants thereby who will pay their own expenses for an expedition in the early part of the fall, and endeavor to secure the coöperation of the "International Migration Society" in obtaining the required number of suitable emigrants, and also to arrange with the Liberian government and its prominent citizens for a return cargo of coffee and other Liberian products, so as to secure for the venture a successful result.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Emigration be referred to the Executive Committee, with a recommendation that such action be taken as may be considered practicable for securing the objects recommended.

On motion of Mr. Dulles, it was—

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated for Wells Hospital, Marshall, Liberia, for surgical instruments, medicines, and books, upon condition that a free bed be maintained.

On motion of Pay Director Russell, it was—

Resolved, That the sum appropriated for Wells Hospital be expended under the direction of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

On motion of Mr. Dulles, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March* 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANUARY 18, 1898.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1898.

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.
Judge CHARLES C. NOTT.
Dr. WILLIAM W. GODDING.
REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.
REV. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, D. D.

Secretary:

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL.

General Agent:

Mr. HENRY T. BUELL.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important formation and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization a evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contri tors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Order remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secreta Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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WITH THE

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The close of the Civil War in the United States in 1865, involving as it did the enfranchisement of all the Negro slaves in this country, substantially changed the work of this Society from what theretofore had been termed the colonization of Liberia to the encouragement and assistance of emigration to that country and otherwise fostering its best interests.

The noble idea of relieving this country from the blight and curse of slavery and the Negro from bondage was the leading one which had inspired that grand galaxy of Christians, statesmen, and philanthropists who founded this Society and faithfully carried on its work through all the vicissitudes of encouragement and despondency for more than two-thirds of a century, and until it had at length been realized through the instrumentality of a long, expensive, and bloody civil conflict instead of by peaceful colonization, as proposed by them.

But, meantime, a colonial settlement had been made on the most eligible part of the west coast of Africa, which had grown into an independent Negro State, in form of government republican, and recognized by most of the civilized nations of the world.

What a promising field of usefulness might not still lie before the people of this little, independent, civilized Negro State, in the native land of their ancestors and among the 200,000,000 of their race still living there whose condition of barbarism had from time immemorial been such that slavery in America became the greatest boon ever vouchsafed to them! And might not Liberia become a welcome asylum to thousands of Negroes who were discontented with their environment and lot in the United States?

The increase of the Negroes in the United States had proceeded at a pace so much more rapid than had the repatriation of Africa by means of colonization that the return of the entire Negro population of the United States to Africa, as had been contemplated at first, was utterly impracticable and, in fact, no longer desirable. By the United States census of 1890 it appeared that the colored population of the country increased, in the decade from 1880 to 1890, 856,800, or at the rate of 85,680 a year, 234 a day, 10 an hour. The average cost of colonization had been from $100 to $150 per head, and therefore it will be seen at once what an enormous sum of money would be required to enable colonization even to keep pace with the increase of the Negro population in this country.

Following close upon emancipation, all the channels of benevolence in the United States for the benefit of the Negro were turned in the direction of his education and improvement here, and the funds which had annually been contributed for the support of colonization were thus turned in another, but most worthy, direction.

To elucidate this statement, we give a *partial* list of the amounts, taken from official reports at hand, contributed and expended for the benefit of the Negro in the United States during the last fiscal year:

Domestic Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church	$55,000 00
The American Baptist Home Mission Society	122,000 00
The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen	150,000 00
The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	246,000 00
The Congregational American Missionary Association	250,000 00
For the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	111,000 00
For the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	116,000 00

The Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, in a recent publication of that institution, says: "The North and South are working together for the Negro, for whose education the latter has given, in taxation, since 1870, about sixty millions of dollars, and the former, in donations, about twenty-five millions. About a million a year now comes from the North and over three millions yearly from the Southern States for Negro schools. The South supports the

free schools, the North maintains institutions for providing them with teachers."

Colonization on the scale originally contemplated can no longer be carried on with the resources within reach of this Society. Its work must largely be limited to collecting and disseminating such information as is sought for and will be of service to the thousands of Negroes who desire to emigrate to Liberia; to advise and aid the Liberians, who naturally still look to the Society as their friend and the guardian of their interests, and occasionally to give some pecuniary assistance to an exceptionally worthy and desirable person who is anxious to emigrate, but without sufficient means to justify the undertaking.

During the past year the only assistance rendered to emigrants by this Society was a free passage from New York to Monrovia, given on the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to Mr. Oscar Hiland Massey, 28 years old, a graduate of Lincoln University, who, sailing from New York June 19, 1897, went out as a teacher.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins Nos. 10 and 11, containing the best information obtainable concerning Liberia, Africa, and the Negro race, have been published and widely distributed during the year.

The opening up of Africa in the last decade through the discovery of its rich diamond and gold mines and its partition among the leading powers of Europe has created an unprecedented interest in that continent among all classes of people. The telegraph and the press have annihilated space and isolation, so that all the inhabitants of the globe are fast becoming like one great family, and we now look in our daily newspapers for the events transpiring simultaneously all over the world, and for those remote with almost as much interest as for those occurring at our very doors.

The Negroes in the United States are participating in the desire to learn and know about African affairs, as is evidenced by the numerous calls upon this Society for information. This is especially true of a large number of students in educational institutions, and of young people, many of whom have formed associations with the leading purpose of becoming better informed upon these subjects. This Society, both through its

publications and by its correspondence, to the best of its ability, is supplying this increasing demand.

Thousands of letters are annually received from Negroes in all parts of the United States—the North, the East, and the West, as well as the South—seeking reliable advice concerning the little black Republic, of which they have heard at least the name, and making inquiries about the conditions there, the best season for emigrating, the means and cost of transportation, the articles that profitably can be carried out by emigrants, and the assistance that can be obtained from this Society or from other sources.

When these applications are thoroughly investigated it is found that many of the applicants are too far advanced in years to venture upon emigration to a new country and climate, many have too large families of dependent children to warrant such a change, many have only the vaguest ideas of the conditions in Liberia, and what will be required to succeed there, and still more have not the means to pay for even a passage across the ocean at the lowest rate of fare.

The Society endeavors to correctly inform all who seek its advice and does not encourage the emigration of parties whose age, intelligence, or condition indicate unfitness for the undertaking.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Julius C. Stevens, our agent in Liberia, has continued his services in the interest of education. He has attended to the sales of school text-books and appliances of an approved standard, which are furnished to him through this Society, and are sold there at the wholesale cost prices in this country. By this arrangement better text-books and appliances are gradually being introduced into the schools, greater uniformity of books in the same school and class is secured, and the cost is made so low as to be within the reach of a much larger number of people than formerly were able to purchase them.

Mr. Stevens has visited a large number of the schools of the country, private as well as public, held conferences with and given advice to the teachers, and addressed the people on educational subjects.

Inspired by him, the people at Royesville, in Montserrado county, have provided a suitable site and erected and furnished a building for a school, which was opened on the 1st day of April

last. This Society has agreed to contribute $100 a year out of the income of the Graham fund toward the payment of the salary of the teacher, the payments to be made quarterly, on the receipt of the reports of the teacher as vouchers for the same. A satisfactory report of the teacher for the first quarter has been received and the payment agreed upon has been made.

The school at Greenville, Sinoe county, established on similar conditions, is doing well. The last report received showed an enrollment of 55 pupils, and Mr. Stevens commends the qualifications and efficiency of the teacher.

The Hall Free School at Harper, Cape Palmas, continues in successful operation in that locality. Mr. Stevens, under special instructions from this Society, visited it, examined the building and grounds, and investigated the school during the last part of May and the first part of June last, and made a detailed and comprehensive report, which was published in Bulletin No. 11.

His report of the ability and efficiency of the teacher, Mr. Samuel J. Dossen, was very favorable. He advised some changes in the courses of study and text-books, which are now being carried out. He also recommended repairs to the building to cost not exceeding $175, which the Executive Committee have authorized to be made. This school has the able and constant supervision and care of a local board of trustees organized under an act of the legislature of Liberia.

Semi-annual reports of the school are received regularly by this Society as vouchers for the payment of the teacher's salary. The last of these reports showed a total enrollment of 84 pupils during the half year, of whom 27 were children of aborigines. The school was graded in six classes, ranging in their studies from beginners in reading to the elements of geometry and algebra.

It is quite evident that this school is a very important factor in the educational work now being done in Liberia.

Nothing has been attempted at Beulah yet, for the reasons stated in our last annual report. The fund for the All Saints Hall School, undertaken to be established at this place a few years ago, is not yet sufficient to justify active operations, and is therefore kept invested by this Society.

The Scholarship in Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, supported by this Society from the income of the "Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Fund," was bestowed upon Mr. Joseph

C. Sherrill for the year 1897. President Thirkield, in the annual catalogue of that institution, says in reference to Mr. Sherrill, "One of our best-equipped men, of high character and large promise of usefulness, having expressed his abiding conviction of the call of God to missionary work in Africa, has been made the beneficiary of this scholarship;" and in a letter dated November 9, 1897, he further says of Mr. Sherrill, who then had been graduated from the institution, "The Rev. Joseph C. Sherrill, A. M., has deep and abiding convictions with reference to his call to service in Africa. It is no sudden impulse, but is a strong conviction, which has matured during the last few years, that his mission was to go and labor for the redemption of the people of his fatherland. His cultured and devoted wife also gives herself gladly to this work. They have given their names to Bishop Hartzell and stand ready to respond to his call at any time. They give promise of large usefulness in that field. Lack of funds only prevents their immediate employment. He now holds one of the leading churches in the Little Rock Conference."

We should be glad to give a more extensive and favorable report of the educational work and outlook in Liberia, and yet it has in it something of encouragement. There are parts of our own country in which the facilities for the education of Negro children are not even as favorable as they are in parts of Liberia.

Mr. Booker T. Washington is reported to have made the following statement:

"I was in a county in Alabama not long ago where no public school for black children had been in session longer than three months. The State did not own a single school-house, a blackboard, nor a piece of crayon. No colored teacher in this county had been paid more than $16 a month for his work. In this county each colored child had received only 31 cents for his education for one year."

MT. COFFEE.

Of the Mt. Coffee enterprise Prof. O. F. Cook reports:

"The station has made some progress during the last year in spite of two reverses which seriously crippled our efforts. An epidemic of smallpox was raging in the vicinity when we returned in January last, which came nearer and nearer, until the Rev. F. E. Thomson, the independent missionary who had settled

near us, was attacked, together with the boys who formed his mission family. This prevented the gathering of any number of people at Mt. Coffee, where we had intended opening school work on a small scale.

"In March we were further stricken by the death of Mr. F. C. Straub, sent out by the Boston Board. Mr. Straub was to have occupied the Chair of Modern Languages in the reorganization of the college, but had spent his time for over a year in the study of the botany of the country and in surveying the land granted to our station, as well as the road to White Plains. He left valuable collections and notes, which are deposited in the United States National Museum.

"The items of progress made may be enumerated as follows:

"1. The Board of Trustees of Liberia College have authorized the establishment of industrial preparatory schools under the college organization, and one of these is to be located at Mt. Coffee.

"2. The farm has been extended somewhat and about 2,000 additional coffee trees have been set out, making about 12,000 in all, not including several thousand seedlings not large enough to be transplanted.

"3. The original grant of 1,000, a part of the additional grant of 1,000 acres, and the road to White Plains have been surveyed and plotted.

"4. An additional small building has been put up to serve for the accommodation of workmen and the storage of tools and supplies.

"We see no reason for altering our opinion that the region of Mt. Coffee offers the most accessible, fertile, and salubrious site for a new settlement and a center for educational work."

BRITISH DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA.

At the outset of Lord Salisbury's administration of the British government the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, sounded as the key-note of his policy a more comprehensive and energetic development of the British colonial estates.

Steam and electricity are the two great physical powers by which the world is now moved, and their extensive introduction

into Africa within the last few years is one of the noted events of our times.

Under Mr. Chamberlain's administration, on the West Coast of Africa a route has been surveyed and the construction of a railroad commenced, twenty or more miles of which have already been completed, starting from Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, and extending back through productive and hitherto undeveloped hinterlands to the eastern boundaries of that colony. Another route has been surveyed, starting from Lagos on the Guinea coast, running in a northerly direction to the rich Soudan country and the valley of the Niger, and a portion of the road at the seacoast end of the line has already been constructed.

The railways in South Africa have been built with remarkable rapidity and met with unprecedented financial success. The first sod of a railway, the Cape Town and Wellington, fifty-eight miles in length, was turned in 1859. Since then this line has been extended to the north more than 1,500 miles until it has reached Bulawayo, the late capital of the Matabelis. The inaugural ceremony of its opening, on the 4th of November last, was one of the historic events of the year. Among the distinguished guests present were the Hon. Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, and the Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, D. D., the Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa from the United States.

There are at present three distinct systems of railways starting from the southern coast of Africa: First, the railway just described and its branches, called the Western and Interior system; second, the Midland system, which starts from Port Elizabeth and extends to the Orange river, with several branches and connections; and, third, the Eastern system, which starts from East London and extends to Aliwal North, also with branches and connections.

Expensive engineering difficulties had to be overcome in constructing these railways. The bridges, tunnels, and culverts number between eight and nine thousand. In the Orange river the water sometimes rises more than forty feet in twenty-four hours, and hence it was necessary to span it with bridges of the most substantial character. The one at Norval's Point has thirteen spans of 130 feet each, and cost about $400,000.

By curves and zigzags the steep ascents from the coast were

overcome. The western and interior system attains its highest altitude, 3,588 feet, about 137 miles from Cape Town; the highest point of the midland system, 5,185 feet, is reached at a distance of 164 miles from Port Elizabeth, and the eastern system reaches its summit of 5,586 feet at a distance of 207 miles from East London.

Coal mines have been found and opened in this part of Africa, which already are supplying three-fifths of all the coal used and shortly will supply the entire demand.

Accompanying these railways there are some 17,000 miles of telegraph wire in South Africa, these lines costing about two and one-half million dollars and yielding an annual revenue of one and one-quarter million dollars—a profitable investment.

The railways in South Africa cost an average of $47,000 per mile, and the net earnings for 1896 were reported to be 10 per cent. on the capital invested.

During the year more than 8,000,000 passengers were carried over these lines, and the exports and imports at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London for the same period amounted to about $100,000,000, the greater part of the goods having been carried over these lines of railway.

There are now nearly 5,000 miles of railway in South Africa.

The foregoing railway and telegraph statistics relating to South Africa have been taken largely from a paper recently read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, by Sir David Tennant, agent general for the Cape of Good Hope, who says relative to their effect upon the development of the country:

"The benefits, direct and indirect, which have arisen from railway construction in the colony cannot be overestimated. In its commercial, social, and educational aspects the happiest results have been achieved. Places separated from the metropolis by weeks of ordinary journey can now be reached within a couple of days, and the facility and celerity of transport, coupled with the various improvements that modern science and skill can secure for comfort, conduce to more social intercourse, whilst the security afforded in the conveyance of goods from place to place, with reduction, as compared with previous rates in cost of carriage, has secured a substantial and lucrative traffic.

"The inducements offered to those in this country and other parts of the world to visit the Cape and South Africa for purposes

of health, pleasure, or business are considerably increased by the extensive railway system of the Colony. In proof of this I refer to the increase in 1896, as compared with 1895, of over one million and a quarter in the number of passengers by sea carriage to the Cape, nearly all of whom availed themselves of the advantages offered of traveling on the Cape railways. But beyond all this, the educational benefits arising from more frequent communication by means of the penny-postage system, brought about by the extension of the railways, and by the telegraph wire are very marked, and a thirst for knowledge, as also a desire for information, is quickened and satisfied by being kept in touch with the world outside the lonely veldt and the isolated farm. Even the native population exhibit a growing partiality for railway traveling. Members of the legislature, as well as the farming population in general, continue to clamor for further railway extension, and portions of the country unconnected with railway communication present, by petition, their several claims for consideration during each session of Parliament."

England's unrivaled power is sustained by her world-wide commerce. No island, however small or remote, escapes her eager search for trade. Her acquisition of immense colonial possessions in Africa and their development look to the enlargement of her commercial empire, and the agents she employs in her service, be they military or civil, the commander of an army, the administrator of a colony, or the consul of a port, are men of marked ability and experience in business affairs.

THE UNITED STATES AND LIBERIA.

In the settlement of Liberia by Negroes from this country the United States Government took an active and leading part, but, however, expressly enjoined its agents "to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization, or other power than that of performing the benevolent offices" recited in their instructions. It dispatched agents who conducted the negotiations for the first purchase of territory for colonists, and subsequently sent out thousands of Negroes from the United States and superintended their settlement on this domain. While governmental responsibility for Liberia was thus disclaimed at the outset, it was nevertheless expected that the United States would at least at all times and in every practicable way manifest a friendly

interest in the colony planted so largely through its agency, and incidentally would encourage and aid this enterprise to the fullest extent consistent with its disclaimer of responsibility for colonization.

It is a matter of great regret that the commercial relations of Liberia and the United States have not been productive of greater material advantage to both, and it is hoped that the official representatives of the United States may be advised that the American Colonization Society earnestly appeals to them to encourage a deeper interest in promoting a more active and growing exchange of commodities and in bringing the people of the two countries into more intelligent sympathy with the work of the Society.

It is also hoped that in selecting such agents on the part of the United States reference may be had to their special fitness for this purpose.

IS LIBERIA MAKING ANY PROGRESS?

The question, "Is Liberia making any progress?" is frequently and anxiously asked. To this question an affirmative answer can be given, although by no means with the emphasis that its founders expected, nor even with that which gives a high degree of satisfaction to its present friends. We regret to say that it requires patient investigation to sustain an affirmative answer.

On the 26th day of last July, Liberia celebrated her jubilee, or 50th year of her independence. As the presidential term of office under her constitution is two years, the past half century of her political existence has witnessed twenty-five presidential elections, and, besides these, there have been three vacancies in the office of President, caused respectively by the deposition, resignation, and death of a President. All of these changes of the highest executive officer have been made in an orderly manner and in accordance with the provisions of the written constitution of the country.

That constitution, in its leading features modeled after the Constitution of the United States, has answered a fairly good purpose for half a century, but now it needs some amendments. The presidential term is too short. The election of a President every two years distracts the attention of the people from their ordinary industrial and business pursuits too frequently, and

with it brings about a too frequent change of subordinate officials.

The organization of the judicial department of the government could be simplified so as to make it more effective and at the same time less expensive.

It is also very important that the functions of government should be less centralized, and that systems of local government and direct taxes should be generally introduced for subordinate purposes, such as to provide for common schools, good roads, and other like objects. It is now too largely the case that every citizen of Liberia looks to the national government to supply all wants of a public character—local as well as national.

It appears that the Liberians have hitherto been opposed to the levying of any taxes upon houses or lands. The etymology of our word tariff indicates a barbaric origin of indirect taxes, and the Negro everywhere on the continent of Africa is now found vigorously protesting against direct taxes for any purpose whatsoever.

As evidence of some progress it may be stated that the government has of late maintained two gunboats, the *Gorronammah* and the *Rocktown*, with which it patrols its seaboard and thereby prevents extensive smuggling, which was formerly carried on with impunity, and better maintains its authority over the still slightly civilized native tribes residing at intervals on and near the coast. Letters received by this Society from the settlers at Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, the two extremities of the Liberian seacoast, where they had suffered greatly for many years from the disturbances and depredations of native tribes, now state that order and peaceful and amicable relations have been established.

And, again, increased activity of late in agricultural pursuits is a most welcome indication of some progress. Coffee being the chief article of export from Liberia at present, our agent, Mr. Stevens, was specially instructed to ascertain and report to us the growth of this industry the past year.

He prepared a circular of inquiry and thoroughly distributed it throughout the country, calling for the information wanted. The Liberians, unaccustomed to any form of a census or furnishing statistics for public use, did not respond as generally as he desired. Some people living in remote rural districts refused to

give the information asked for, fearing that the purpose was to increase their taxes. He, however, received sufficient returns to make a basis for a conservative estimate that the Liberian farmers had successfully planted 2,143,240 coffee scions during the past year.

We have not been able to obtain accurate official information of the amount of coffee exported; but we hope the Liberian government will see the great importance of making and publishing accurate reports annually of all their exports and imports, and in this respect put themselves in line with other civilized countries.

Another indication of progress is found in the increased efforts to make the natives a homogeneous part of the population of the country by cultivating more friendly relations with them, recognizing them as fellow-citizens, and giving them a fair share of the benefits of the government. President Coleman who, on the death of President Cheeseman, acceded to the chief magistracy November 13, 1896, is thoroughly committed to this policy. At the head of an expedition organized by himself and including some of the most prominent officers of the government and citizens of the Republic, he left Monrovia in July last for a visit to the tribes of the hinterlands, and he announced his intention to continue these visitations to all the still uncivilized parts of the country as practical steps toward the establishment of more friendly relations and increased trade.

We also have reason to believe that there has been some progress in education, although much less than we could desire. As we look through the annual Liberian budgets, we are pained to see so small a percentage of their totals appropriated for common schools, and still more so to learn that even this small amount is disbursed with very annoying irregularity. Education cannot make satisfactory progress where teachers are poorly and irregularly paid for their services.

The Liberian government should promptly reduce the number of officers and employés on its civil list and the salaries paid to them until it can afford to support a system of common schools in which every child in the country may obtain at least a good elementary education. Without this all her hopes for a brighter future will prove to be vain.

IN GENERAL.

Notwithstanding the great changes that have been wrought in the status of the Negro in the United States and elsewhere since the settlement of Liberia, there is nothing yet in the general outlook that calls in question the wisdom of the men who undertook to found an independent Negro State on the continent of Africa, or that demonstrates the Negro's inability to develop Liberia into a highly civilized, prosperous, and powerful nationality.

When the ship *Elizabeth*, the "Mayflower" of Liberia, landed her black pilgrims at Campelar March 20, 1820, almost the entire continent of Africa was in the possession of the Negro; but today nearly everywhere outside of Liberia he has been subjugated and is ruled over by other races far in advance of him in intelligence, wealth, and power, and races that will be slow to relinquish their supremacy.

In all the African colonial possessions, whether of Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, France, or England, not even excepting Sierra Leone, founded more than a century ago, the Negro, if permitted to participate in the government at all, is at the best but a factor of the smallest significance.

The republic of Hayti occupies not one-third of the West Indian island bearing that name, and its area, even were the whole island included, is so limited by its natural boundaries that it can never become a great State.

In the United States the Negro has made great progress since emancipation, as is witnessed by the general improvement in his clothing, food, and shelter, his advance in education, his acquisition of property, his more comfortable and sometimes elegant residences, his more cultured and refined homes, his thousands of creditable church edifices built by himself, his more rational and dignified services in these houses of worship, his press that is conducted with increasing intelligence and ability; and yet separation, social and institutional, is more and more distinctly marked on race lines here as time goes on.

The legitimate amalgamation of the races is discountenanced and frowned upon, and the illegitimate, which was fostered by slavery, is now disappearing. His effective participation in the government of the country, either by a vote that is counted or by

holding office, affords but meager encouragement to his higher aspirations; the places he is given are mostly menial and subordinate, and the few holding higher positions are largely Caucasian in blood, features, color, and predilections.

As thus we see how the Negro in his efforts to reach supremacy or substantial equality is handicapped, the significance to the race of success in our colonization enterprise becomes the more apparent.

It is fortunate for Liberia that the jealous and vigilant rivalry between England and France tend to prevent further encroachments upon her territory by either, and that the latter, now claiming all the territory to the north and east, including the valley of the Niger, will in all probability not form permanent settlements after the manner of the English, but only hold military possession of the country for purposes of trade and commerce.

This Society now, as from the beginning, stands for the idea of an independent, civilized, Christian Negro State on the continent of Africa as a great benefaction to its own citizens and an uplifting influence on an entire race.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1897.* CR.

Received	Donations	$1,825 00	Paid	Education in Liberia	$1,114 05
	Annuities	3,743 20		Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., Colonization building	429 19
	Legacies	1,053 81		Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	365 91
	Interest on securities	2,370 64		Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; General Agent (12 mos.), $1,200; Clerk (12 mos.), $600; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	3,780 00
	Rents of Colonization building	1,315 10		Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, gas, furniture, etc.	272 87
	Loans paid	6,523 58		Investments	9,200 00
	All Saints' Hall fund (Roberts' legacy)	348 15		Accrued interest on investments	166 14
	Sale of Bulletins	80		Passage of Oscar Hiland Massey to Liberia	120 77
				Medical supplies for Wells Hospital, Marshall, Liberia	200 00
				Theo. Lewis Mason, M. D., scholarship	50 00
				Miscellaneous	55 20
	Receipts	$17,180 28		Disbursements	$15,754 13
	Balance January 1, 1897	1,893 13		Balance January 1, 1898	3,319 28
		$19,073 41			$19,073 41

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1897, and the vouchers for disbursements, and find the same correct.

G. W. S. HALL.
WILLIAM W. GODDING.
J. ORMOND WILSON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1898.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 19, 1897, were presented and approved.

On motion of Mr. Burton, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the following officers to serve for the ensuing year, and the Secretary accordingly cast the ballot:

PRESIDENT:

1892 RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., NEW YORK.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, England.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia.
1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Pa.
1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Robert B. Davidson, Pa.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., Md.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Kan.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Pa.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1896 Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D.D., D.C.
1897 Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., D. C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1898.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the absence of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., President, Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Vice-President, called the meeting to order, and on his nomination the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., was elected Chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held January 19, 1897, were presented and approved.

Mr. Reginald Fendall, Dr. William W. Godding, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the committee reported the following-named delegates appointed for the year 1898:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Rev. Charles E. Milnor, and Mr. John Walsh Dulles.

Maryland Colonization Society.—Mr. George W. S. Hall and Mr. Edward T. Jones.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Rev. Daniel Dulany Addison.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Mr. Reginald Fendall, Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Godding—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Addison, the Hon. Isaac T. Smith was received to represent the New York State Colonization Society, and Prof. O. F. Cook, agent of the same, the Rev. H. B. Frissell, LL. D., Principal of the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, and the Rev. Julius E. Grammer, a vice-president of the

Society, were invited as visitors to take seats with the Board and participate in its discussions.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Mr. Addison, Dr. Godding, and Mr. Burton.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Hall, Dr. Godding, and Mr. Wilson.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Dulles, Mr. Milnor, and Mr. Jones.

Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Burton, Dr. Godding, and Mr. Addison.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hall, Mr. Dulles, and Mr. Addison were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-first Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 2.15 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

The Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Mr. Reginald Fendall, Dr. William W. Godding, Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, and

Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., vice Rev. Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., resigned.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. Reginald Fendall.

On motion—

Resolved, That the appointment of Mr. Henry T. Buell as general agent of this Society be continued for another year upon the present terms.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1897, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct; and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

Mr. Dulles, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies report that at this meeting Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Massachusetts are represented by delegates. The New York State Colonization Society, not auxiliary to this Society, is represented by Mr. Isaac T. Smith, as a visitor, and Prof. O. F. Cook, Agent of the New York Society, the Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., Principal of the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, and the Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., a vice-president of this Society, are also present as visitors.

Your committee understands how much easier it is to make suggestions than to carry them out, yet your Committee renew the suggestion previously made:

That the incoming Executive Committee endeavor to ascertain the views of the various auxiliary societies, particularly in regard to the important matters of education and emigration, and that they endeavor to formulate some plan by which all of the Societies can have their interest quickened and effective work increased.

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was accepted:

Nothing has occurred since our last Annual Meeting that requires special notice. Only one person has been sent out to Liberia, a Mr. Massey, a graduate of Lincoln University, who has taken a position as teacher in that country.

The International Migration Society of Birmingham, Alabama, has announced its intention to send out another shipload of emigrants in a few months.

Mr. Addison, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report:

Your committee begs leave to report that in its opinion the subject of education in Liberia is one of the most important that can come before the Society. The Annual Report has referred very wisely to the advantages of schools in the Negro Republic.

Education among the Negroes of late years in America has been extended to include industrial education by the establishment of industrial institutes.

It is the opinion of your committee that the establishment of an industrial institution in Liberia wherein the people can be taught the modern ways of farming, the use of tools, and the best methods of developing their resources would be of inestimable value to Liberia. Your committee hopes that the different Colonization Societies with funds for education may unite their efforts for the establishment of industrial education in Liberia in connection with colonization.

On invitation of the Board, Professor Cook read the following paper:

The work of investigation and preparation in which this Society has latterly operated jointly with the New York State Colonization Society is ended. While much remains to be done in elaborating and publishing the scientific results of our several visits to Liberia, a report upon the more immediately practical subjects of education and colonization can be offered today. It is fitting, and in a sense necessary, that this general statement should come first before the American Colonization Society, which, by reason of its historical and parental relation to the civilization now existing in Liberia, possesses the key which must unlock the present critical and complicated situation before any philanthropic enterprise can proceed with advantage or facility. Continued inactivity on the part of this Society must in the future, as in the past, be an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of other friends of Liberia.

"What is the Colonization Society doing?" is usually the first question asked by those sufficiently interested to give the matter a hearing. "Has the Colonization Society forgotten us?" is the Liberian version of the same inquiry. It is now over six years since colonization has been suspended. This is interpreted in America as a confession of failure, in Liberia as an abandonment of responsibility.

While colonization is looked upon as a demonstrated failure, education and other philanthropic undertakings can have little hope of interest or support. In other words, Liberia is coming again to be looked upon as a

mission field merely, rather than a base of operations for the spread of civilization and Christianity.

Such wide currency has been given to numerous reports of hardship, disaster, and death as the portion of colonists in Liberia that even friends have despaired; but that true friends of humanity will drop the matter here is impossible. In advising and assisting in the emigration of Negroes from this country the Colonization Societies have incurred a responsibility such that a mistake could honorably be remedied only by restitution.

Sentiments of ordinary humanity and justice have resulted in the strongest condemnation and even suggestions of the legal punishment for those who have assisted in leading their fellows into the misery and misfortune which have been pictured in many published reports and narratives of returning emigrants. A few thousand civilized American negroes have been scattered along some four hundred miles of the West African coast and exposed to the certain deterioration of contact with millions of barbarous heathen. The love of liberty took them there, they say, and it may keep them there; but we must not forget that they went out to be the pioneers of a civilization in the full expectation that other thousands were to follow them, and that the fostering care and wisdom of the Colonization Society would stand between them and permanent disaster. I submit, then, that if colonization is to be abandoned the people of Liberia should be definitely informed, that those who wish to do so should have the opportunity of returning to this country, or at least that those who are holding the frontiers of civilization against an overwhelming heathendom may not longer strive and hope in vain for the promised thousands who will never come. If the current reports are the whole truth, there is scarcely an alternative. To the general public the recent history of the Society is a sufficient admission, and even those who have the administration of trust funds donated by colonizationists of former days for education in Liberia take in many cases the view that colonization has been and should remain abandoned, and we have left only the forlorn hope of attempting to turn to paths of progress and build up to an advanced civilization the Liberian remnant which remains after decades of neglect and privation endured in the unequal struggle with wild nature and wilder men. Such an undertaking is wholly missionary in its nature, and does not offer hope of practical success, appreciable influence, or permanent benefit. The present population of Liberia is too poor, too scattered, and has stood too long aside from the path of progress to give ground for reasonable hope of practical success. The missionary may possibly save souls, but he will scarcely build a civilization.

This I have tried to make a fair statement of one view of the situation, with its appropriate logical consequences for the present and future. It is the view held generally by those who have compared Liberia with the white civilization of New England. All excellence is indeed relative; but such a comparison as the present is neither just nor pertinent, and

here lies perhaps the chief difficulty in estimating fairly the condition and prospects of Liberia. The splendid dreams of her founders, her organization as an independent sovereignty with the forms, paraphernalia, and officers of a republican government, the self-satisfied and sometimes obstreperous and pretentious patriotism of some of her citizens, seem all to challenge this comparison with the more advanced States of Europe and America, with a general result at once ludicrous and pitiable.

There are, however, two other comparisons which I wish to institute as affording a second view of the whole matter. The first is for the purpose of estimating Liberia's position in the series of African colonies of European powers. The English colonies are without doubt the best governed and most prosperous on the West Coast. Military strength has kept the native populations quiet at least within a certain radius of the more important posts, and the result has been the growth of several large trading centers, such as Freetown, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos. The apparent prosperity of such places is much greater than appears at any point in Liberia; but, when one comes to look for civilization expressed in land under cultivation, comfortable houses, family life, and enlightened public opinion, Liberia, with all her deplorable weakness and retarded development, is so far ahead of any other part of tropical Africa that more particular comparison is quite unnecessary. I am not comparing Monrovia with the towns mentioned, but the agricultural productive communities of Liberia with those of the European colonies. From all accounts it will be entirely safe to say that in no colony is there a tithe of the civilization to be found in Liberia, the European population being in both cases excepted. These facts, together with the generally admitted natural advantages of Liberia, indicate that there is no other point which offers readier access or promises greater results for philanthropic effort in tropical Africa.

The second comparison to be drawn is between these same agricultural districts of Liberia and those of the Southern States. Here again there is no uncertainty. A careful examination of a typical or somewhat superior southern community brought me to the surprised realization that the average Liberian citizen is, from his standpoint, entirely justified in his belief in his success and his resulting self-satisfaction. Many Liberian coffee-planters have placed themselves in a financial and social position equaling that of their former masters in the South, and some settlements have, as a whole, succeeded in all probability far beyond any southern negro community of equal size. In the town referred to, with a population of about 2,000, two thirds black, there was only one Negro whose material prosperity would stand comparison with the first 50 heads of families in any Liberian farming community of the same size, and in the more strictly rural district surrounding this Alabama town the whole population, white and black together, would fare scarcely better. In a drive of several miles in the country, I saw no white farmer's house which would compare with many belonging to Liberian planters in the St. Paul's

River region. The difference was so striking that careful compilations and laborious estimates were entirely unnecessary. There could not be the slightest doubt that colonists in Liberia had far surpassed in material prosperity the agricultural part of their race in this country. Of city populations we have in Liberia practically none, while in America the comparatively rare cases of individual wealth achieved by negroes is more than overbalanced by the degradation and criminality of the slum population so rapidly accumulating.

This brings us to the realization, then, that from the standpoint of the southern Negro colonization has been a conspicuous and indubitable success. Why, then, has colonization fallen off, and even been given up by its friends as an iridescent dream? Why do so many writers on the race question dismiss colonization as an ideal but impractical, or at least an impracticable, solution? How can the same enterprise be at once an indubitable success and a demonstrated failure? To read this riddle we must make a few distinctions. I have said that colonization was suspended six years ago. That was incorrect. I should have said fifteen, twenty, or thirty years ago. The exact date is uncertain, but the practical suspension took place when success passed out of the reach of the average immigrant. Colonization was practiced by Ashmun and his immediate successors, and succeeded so well that the whole problem appeared to be solved, with the result that colonization was gradually discontinued till the barest work of *emigration* remained, and that is what ceased six years ago. I have seen, in Ashmun's handwriting, a bill of fare for a week for the colonists of a new settlement, and other details were given equally careful attention. This is the secret of the success and failure of the colonization. For the last decades not only the bills but the fare has been largely absent. Instead of careful and experienced advice and oversight, there has been gross neglect of every needful precaution; food, shelter, medicine, water, tools, and all other requisites of a successful beginning have been generally wanting to the neglected and ignorant emigrants. They have not had even the solace of good advice. It doubtless appeared to the Society, as it certainly did to some of its officers, that the work once so efficiently begun by its early agents would be able to perpetuate itself; but this hope was and will remain a vain one. Gradual additions to colonies already established might be made by judicious management, with merely careful oversight from the agents of the Society, but in opening each new colony the pioneer work must be repeated. The Society may accumulate valuable experience, and hence be able to operate at increasing advantage; but the forest will be there, and to the colonists it will be a new country. No reasonable precaution may be relaxed, for health and life itself no less than material success depend upon continued care and watchfulness during, at least, the first year. Under favorable conditions and with a hopeful future in sight, the colonists will strive and thrive, for these terms are synonymous in Liberia as elsewhere. Without such conditions colonization has never succeeded and we have no reason to think it ever will.

To create them will not be a work of vast expense, but of sympathetic comprehension of the difficulties and a thorough organization for attending to the numberless details. The more intelligent of the colonists will soon be able to assist us, but efficient direction must be always at hand.

This practical assistance and careful direction of the newly arrived immigrant is the central idea of colonization. This he cannot by any means furnish for himself, and this Society should supply it. The Negroes of the United States are no longer empty-handed freedmen. They pay taxes on $300,000,000. Those who are worthy of the attention of this Society can pay their passage to Liberia and have a balance which they should be assisted to keep and apply in permanent improvements on their farms.

In short, for new settlements we must have carefully selected emigrants with a small amount of cash capital. The Society must realize that they are not experienced travelers, and arrange that they take with them a proper outfit for their new life, and see that they have decent and comfortable accommodations on their voyage to Liberia. On arrival there they should be taken at once to the Society's farm and given something to do which will enable them to earn their food and shelter, so as not to draw upon their reserve funds. On this farm they will learn to cultivate and make use of the native food crops, become acclimatized and accustomed to their new home. They will have time to select their land and begin the first improvements, and thus avoid danger from exposure. Necessary supplies and building materials must be on hand for sale to colonists at low prices. There must be a carpenter, blacksmith, and other trades represented, with their tools and other facilities for work. There must be a doctor, a church, and a school.

The present time is most opportune for bringing to one focus all the interest and resources existing for education and colonization in Liberia. The boards in Boston and New York hold funds for education which it is proposed to apply for industrial work at Mt. Coffee, and the surrounding region offers the finest available field for the opening of a new settlement. The farm, shops, and school work should be organized together on an industrial basis similar to that of Hampton, and the work of colonization would lend early and practical importance to such an educational undertaking. The Board of Trustees of Liberia College has also approved this plan and authorized the establishment at Mt. Coffee of an industrial preparatory school, the industrial plan implying no intention of limiting proficient students who may wish to secure a more liberal literary and scientific education.

To secure the equipment and support of such a school is likely to prove a hopeless task if colonization is not to be revived, and to revive colonization by securing a better class of emigrants is likewise impossible unless they can be assured of educational facilities for their children. Schools, like steamboats and railroads, are but corollaries of colonization, not separate propositions. A properly organized and adequately supported colonization movement is the key to the whole difficult problem. To colonize

we must, after all, *colonize*. We have, perhaps, been thinking that exploration, gold mines, scientific collections, newspaper articles, magazines, public interest, and even politics each or all together would relieve us of the responsibility of colonizing or in some mysterious way bring about that desired end. We must confess that all this is self-deception. If all the remedies ever proposed were to be placed ready at hand—our steamships, our railroads, our stores, our schools—colonization would, indeed, be immensely facilitated, but it would still be a work beyond the facilities. As it is now, we must colonize as we go and increase the facilities as rapidly as possible. It is true that the capital necessary to inaugurate a comprehensive plan is not now in the hands of the organized agencies of colonization, but neither have the available funds proved adequate for practical measures of any kind. If an increase of resources is hoped, it is evidently of the highest importance that all existing interests be united to the extent, at least, of practical coöperation. There is room for the exercise of the particular wishes of those with special interest in some phase of the subject, while many are certainly waiting only to realize that colonization, instead of a demonstrated failure, was a success under conditions far more difficult than today. All the progress that the world has made since 1820 is to our advantage. Inventions of all kinds, from canned meats to bicycles, may be turned to important account. Instead of a rare sailing ship two ocean steamers a week call at Monrovia. Here are our advantages, but here, likewise, our danger. In those days West Africa was a forlorn and neglected part of creation—not considered worth the claiming by the European powers. Now the three most powerful covet this only remaining piece of coast line possessed by Negroes. Colonization is still a possibility, but how long will it so remain? No Monroe doctrine protects this colony of our Republic, and a trifling incident like that recently reported from Hayti might any day give the long-sought pretense for interference and annexation on the part of France, Germany, or England. Only lately France abstracted a large fraction of Liberian territory and imposed a shameful treaty. Does sentiment prevent the completion of her work? This Colonization Society constitutes the American interest in Liberia. Though in nominal possession of half the territory of that country, the Society's interests appeared so entirely sentimental that our Government would not even protest against the unjust French aggression. Can this sentimental interest be made real, material, financial? On this may depend at an early day the political future of Liberia.

In conclusion I may express the hope, born of six years of study of Liberia, that the American Colonization Society will today take action looking toward the following ends:

1. The practical unification of all philanthropic effort and resources now devoted to Liberia.

2. The assumption by this Society of its responsibilities and privileges as virtual owner of half of the unoccupied land of Liberia.

3. The resumption of the practical work of colonization, with all that

this implies in the way of financial, commercial, agricultural, and educational activity. Such an enterprise at the present day need not be the enormously expensive undertaking it has sometimes been represented, but under careful management might become, if not self-supporting, at least partially so.

Finally, I believe that such action on the part of this Society would result in an early revival of interest among all former friends of the cause, and gain, in addition, the adherence of numerous and influential American patriots and philanthropists.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

The minimum staff by which an industrial preparatory school could be conducted at Mt. Coffee is as follows:

Principal	$1,200
Assistant principal	1,000
Two teachers at $600	1,200
Steward	600
Farm manager	600
Average total traveling expenses	1,200
Ten industrial assistants — carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, tailors, shepherds, foremen, cooks, laundresses, etc., at an average cash expense of $200 each	2,000
	$7,800

Buildings and plant necessary for conducting such a school at Mt. Coffee can be furnished at about the following cost:

Houses to shelter 100 people	$10,000
School-rooms	1,000
Dining-room and kitchen	500
Carpenter shop and equipment	700
Blacksmith shop	300
Laundry and facilities	300
Tailor shop	200
Farm buildings and machinery	1,500
Purchase of domestic animals	1,000
Clearing and fencing	1,000
	$16,500

In addition to existing agencies, the work of colonization will require when in efficient operation the following staff:

General agent	$3,000
Traveling expenses	1,000
Assistant agent	1,500
Traveling expenses	500

Civil engineer (surveyor)	$1,500
Traveling expenses	500
Field expenses	500
Doctor	1,000
Traveling expenses	500
Buyer or outfitter in America	1,000
Bookkeeper } in Liberia	500
Storekeeper } in Liberia	500
	$12,000

The plant necessary for conducting colonization in Liberia will consist, in addition to what has been provided for in the school estimates, merely of buildings sufficient to shelter the emigrants on arrival, it being understood that only such persons are to be taken under the care of the Society as emigrants as are provided with cash resources of a minimum of $200 for adults and $100 for children.

Neither the school nor the colonization enterprise can be put into complete operation for at least three years, and meantime it is estimated that by the temporary combination of some of the duties of some of the officers of the staff and the assistance of such students and emigrants as may be enlisted the plant can be put into operation at about the yearly expense which will be required to conduct it when in complete working order—that is, with a yearly expenditure of about $20,000, which may be looked upon as the amount which should be furnished by what would constitute an endowment of colonization in the wider sense of the term. It is believed that the work of colonization may be conducted so as to utilize the assistance of the colonists and their financial resources for the expansion of the movement without the necessity of greatly increasing the endowment referred to above. This plan does not involve any attempt at promoting a general exodus from the United States, but is presented with the belief that colonization may be carried on as rapidly as would be for the practical good of the colonists in particular and of the Negroes of the United States in general, at an annual expense approximating $20,000, in addition to the resources in money and work which the colonists can themselves furnish. It is further confidently expected that by the means indicated Liberia would soon come to be generally recognized as offering material advantages for the emigrant from the United States, and that the facilities necessary for her prosperous development, such as railroads and direct steam communication with the United States, would become early possibilities.

On invitation, the Rev. Dr. Frissell addressed the Board as follows:

Some weeks since I was waited upon by a committee of the board of trustees in Boston who have in charge the funds the interest of which has been devoted for some years to the support of the college at Monrovia

in Liberia. These gentlemen were anxious to know whether I thought that it was practicable to start in connection with Liberia College a work for that country similar to that which Hampton has performed among the Negroes of this country.

You are aware that the Hampton school has sent out in the last thirty years about 6,000 young people, who have received some instruction in the English branches, together with training in agriculture and domestic arts. The results of its work are shown in the transformation of the Negroes of the whole counties where its graduates and ex-students have gone—the buying of land, the building of homes, schools, and churches, the improvement of the relations between whites and blacks, and the great reduction in the number of criminals. A number of industrial schools have been the direct outgrowth of Hampton's work, the largest of which was established at Tuskegee, Alabama, where 1,000 young Negroes are being educated in habits of industry and self-help under the care of Booker T. Washington, Hampton's most distinguished graduate, the foremost man of his race, and the forty other Hampton graduates which the school has sent to his aid.

It was thought by the members of the Boston committee that a similar school might be established with good results in Liberia. After consultation with the president of your Society, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, of New York, and your secretary, Mr. J. Ormond, Wilson, of this city, I recommended to the Boston gentlemen the support of the work established by Prof. O. F. Cook at Mount Coffee, in Liberia, to which some of their funds had already been appropriated. Professor Cook visited Hampton before going to Liberia in 1891, and I have watched with interest his work ever since.

Although Hampton has always strongly believed that it was possible for industrious and intelligent young Negroes properly trained to make their way to success in this country, and has looked with distrust upon many of the schemes of wholesale emigration by which Negroes unfit to care for themselves in this country have been exposed to the greater difficulties which must surround them in an uncivilized and undeveloped country, yet no one laboring for the Negroes in the United States can fail to believe that they are to have some important relation to their brethren in the dark Continent.

Hampton has already sent several of its graduates to Africa. One of them, W. H. Schofield, who had gained some knowledge of blacksmithing and agriculture and the rudiments of an English education, though he went to Africa under most unfavorable circumstances, under the auspices of a missionary enterprise conspicuous for its unwisdom, has yet made his way, opened a blacksmith shop at Bassa, where he has trained a number of apprentices, started a coffee farm, which is now making a good yield, and has built the only iron bridge in Liberia. I believe that there are other young Negroes who have received training at Hampton and its outgrowths who would be glad to do the same sort of work that

Schofield has done, and I believe that if Professor Cook is allowed to carry out his schemes he will provide a place where a picked number of young Negroes from America can obtain an opportunity for six months to support themselves, while they are learning with a physician's care to cope with the fever and the malarial conditions, and under proper oversight can be taught how to prepare the food of the country and cultivate its soil. I see no reason why they should not be fitted to go out and do in Liberia what they have done in the black districts of the South—establish homes and cultivate farms, which shall be object-lessons to the Afro-Americans and native population of Liberia, and help to improve the moral, social, political, and industrial conditions of the country.

I am informed by Professor Cook, who seems to me to have made a most thorough investigation of the country and to have brought to us by his words and photographs information which we have long desired to possess as to its soil, climate, people and government, that there are now 20,000 of these Afro-Americans and their descendants living upon land of their own which they are cultivating with their own hands, a larger number of civilized people, as he believes, than can be found in this condition in all the rest of Tropical Africa. If he shall be enabled with his helpers—some of whom I have had the pleasure of meeting—to clear more of the 2,000 acres at Mount Coffee, erect the necessary buildings, gather in the children of the Afro-American population of Liberia at the same time that he gives necessary training to picked colonists from America, I do not see why he should not be able to do for Central Africa what Dr. Stewart in his undenominational school at Lovedale, of which Mr. Brice in his recent book speaks in highest terms, has done for South Africa. To one who has read Mr. John Fiske's most interesting book on "Old Virginia and its Neighbors," it is clear that it was a long, weary time before the English accomplished in Virginia what has already been accomplished by the Colonization Society in Liberia. It is very much to be doubted whether the Afro-Americans in Liberia and their helpers in this country have made as many mistakes as did the Anglo-Saxons in the Old Dominion and their supporters in England. I congratulate the Society on the new opportunities for usefulness which seem now to open up to it and shall be glad to do anything in my power to help establish another Hampton in Liberia.

Professor Cook's paper was further discussed by the Rev. Mr. Addison, the Rev. Dr. Grammer, Mr. Dulles, Dr. Godding, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Burton.

On motion of Mr. Burton—

Professor Cook was requested to furnish a copy of his paper and the Rev. Dr. Frissell a copy of his address for publication in the Annual Report.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Addison, it was—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Education be referred to the Executive Committee, and that they be asked to correspond with the different Colonization Societies and appropriate money for the establishment of an industrial school in Liberia; also that the Executive Committee organize public meetings in various cities for the stirring up of interest both in industrial education and colonization.

On motion of Mr. Burton—

The Executive Committee were requested to confer with Professor Cook when considering the propositions contained in his paper.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Grammer—

That portion of the Annual Report which criticised the past action of the United States Government in the matter of appointments of ministers resident and consuls general to Liberia and secretary of legation without due regard to their qualifications for these offices and the manner in which they had generally discharged the duties of their offices was stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

It is a matter of deep regret that the commercial relations of Liberia and the United States have not been productive of greater material advantages to both, and it is hoped that the official representatives of the United States may be advised that the American Colonization Society earnestly appeals to them to encourage a larger exchange of commodities and in bringing the people of the two countries into more intelligent sympathy with the work of the Society.

It is also hoped that in selecting such agents on the part of the United States reference may be had to their special fitness for this purpose.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Mr. Addison pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however,* That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the ly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Ass of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen dred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* e persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for recovery, possession holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, e in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been here- e given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said per- , or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the -l Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March* 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANUARY 17, 1899

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1899.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING. REV. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, D. D.
REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D. MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.
MR. J. ORMOND WILSON. MR. JOSEPH J. DARLINGTON.

Secretary:

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

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JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAR 12 1910
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the last Annual Meeting of this Society, January 18, 1898, a change in the office of its Treasurer and a filling of a vacancy in the membership of its Executive Committee have been rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Reginald Fendall, who was a member of its Executive Committee from January 11, 1878, to the date of his demise, which occurred February 23, 1898, and also its Treasurer from February 11, 1892, to the time of his death.

The Executive Committee, under the provisions relating thereto, proceeded to fill these vacancies on March 19, 1898, by the election of Mr. James L. Norris, of Washington, D. C., as a member of the Executive Committee and also as Treasurer of the Society, which offices Mr. Norris accepted and has since discharged the duties of the same.

Another change in the membership of the Executive Committee was made at the meeting of the committee on December 26, 1898, by accepting the resignation of Judge Charles C. Nott and electing to fill the vacancy Mr. Joseph J. Darlington, of Washington, D. C., who has accepted the office and acted on this committee.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Two Bulletins, Nos. 12 and 13, of 96 pages each, have been prepared, published, and distributed during the past year.

In these Bulletins it is our purpose to give the fullest and most reliable information about Liberia that can be obtained, and beyond this instructive articles relating to the whole continent of Africa, as well as interesting discussions of the Negro problem in general. These two Bulletins contain quite as much reading matter as was published annually in the four numbers of the

African Repository, which they succeeded, and the new form of publication is better adapted to the present wants of the Society.

The Bulletins are widely circulated among the Negro students in the industrial and higher institutions of learning in this country with the view of interesting them in the continent of their forefathers, and especially in Liberia. Some have already gone there and are doing good service, others are waiting on means to enable them to go, and still others are reading and studying the subject with much interest.

A liberal distribution of these Bulletins is also made among the more prominent citizens of Liberia. In the scarcity of publications in that country the Bulletin is highly appreciated, as it gives the best account of their own affairs available to Liberian readers.

The correspondence of American Negroes from all parts of the country with the office is extensive. There are thousands who express an urgent desire to emigrate, but they have not the means to pay their own way, and a majority of them, by reason of advanced age, number of dependent children, and illiteracy, are wholly disqualified for the cares and duties which would meet them at the threshold of a new country like Liberia. Most of them are largely dependent upon others for employment and direction and have not the intelligence and character requisite for the life of a pioneer.

EMIGRATION.

The parties receiving pecuniary assistance in paying for a passage to Liberia during the past year were the following:

Mr. P. O. Gray, aged 30 years, teacher and farmer, from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1898.

The Rev. Joseph C. Sherrill, preacher and teacher, from Little Rock, Arkansas, December 17, 1898.

Mr. Allan Yancey, farmer, from Augusta, Georgia, January 14, 1899.

The Society has information of a number of emigrants who have gone out and paid their own expenses, carrying with them the means to enable them to make a fair start after their arrival in Liberia. The number in this class of emigrants is believed to be increasing annually.

EDUCATION.

The Hall School at Harper, Cape Palmas, Graham School, No. 1, at Greenville, Sinoe county, Graham School, No. 2, at Royesville, Montserrado county, and Graham School, No. 3, at Brewerville, Montserrado county, all of which are assisted by this Society, have made regular reports, indicating their usefulness in the communities where they are established. These schools are attended by a good number of native African youths as well as by the children of the Americo-Liberians. The teacher of the Hall School reports an aggregate enrollment of 92 pupils during the year, of whom 31 pupils were children of native African parents. The school is graded into six classes, with studies ranging from the Primer to Algebra and Geometry.

The "Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Scholarship," supported by this Society, in Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded for the year 1898 to Bezaleel V. Wilson, a native of Liberia. The Rev. Joseph C. Sherrill, who received this scholarship for the year 1897, is now on his way to Liberia to take charge of important pastoral and educational work in Monrovia. Thus it will be seen that the trust fund left to this Society by Dr. Mason is doing the work intended by its donor in a highly satisfactory manner.

Our agent in Liberia, Mr. Julius C. Stevens, has continued the work of furnishing to the Liberians the best American school text-books and appliances at a price not exceeding the wholesale cost in this country. He reports that on account of the hard times produced by the great decline in the price of coffee the people have not been able to make as many purchases as they did the previous year.

We note with gratification the new impulse given to the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, under the lead of Bishop Hartzell, who was well known in the United States for many years previous to his appointment to the bishopric of Africa as the most efficient organizer and manager of the schools for the colored people supported by that church in the Southern States. He has already effected a thorough reorganization of the institution formerly known as "Monrovia Seminary," provided courses of study for primary, secondary, and higher grades; employed the most competent teachers

to be obtained in this country, and changed the name of the institution to "The College of West Africa." The catalogue for 1898 shows 119 students enrolled in the institution, of which number 73 were Americo-Liberians and 46 were native Africans. Some industrial education is provided for and payments for tuition and board are wisely arranged to meet the varied financial conditions of the patrons of the school.

Immediately after the close of the last annual meeting, the Executive Committee, in compliance with the request of the Board of Directors that they should "correspond with the different Colonization Societies and appropriate money for the establishment of an industrial school in Liberia," entered into correspondence with said societies, but the outcome failed to disclose sufficient means at their disposal to justify at present so large an undertaking as had been proposed.

RÉSUMÉ.

A brief résumé of the origin, objects, and work of the Society may not be out of place at this time.

The idea of returning Africans to the home from which they had been forcibly wrested by slavery, and at the same time of making them the instruments through which Africa should be civilized and evangelized, appears to have had its origin toward the close of the last century.

The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., and his neighbor, the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D., of Newport, Rhode Island, just before the Revolutionary war, devised a plan for educating Negroes to be sent out as missionaries to their fatherland, but their designs were frustrated by the war.

Mr. Granville Sharp, the great English philanthropist, was the projector of the colony of Sierra Leone, founded in 1787 with the Negro slaves from America who were loyal to the Tories during our Revolutionary war, and at its close, when the British army withdrew, some of them were taken to England and others were transported to the British province of Nova Scotia, where in both places they soon found themselves in a sorry plight.

In 1787 Dr. William Thornton, afterward an active member of this Society, issued an address to the Negroes of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to accompany him to the

West Coast of Africa, to there form a settlement. This effort was followed by no immediate practical results.

From 1800 to 1805 the legislature of Virginia, in coöperation with James Monroe, the governor of the State, and Thomas Jefferson, the President of the United States, made an earnest effort to provide some way for the colonization in Africa of free Negroes and those that might be emancipated thereafter in Virginia. Their efforts were not successful.

In 1815 Paul Cuffee, a free Negro of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who had shown marked ability as a business man, had acquired considerable property, and was the owner of a ship, carried out forty Negro colonists from Boston to Sierra Leone at an expense of $4,000, borne entirely by himself.

It was his intention to continue in this what he considered philanthropic work for his race, but death occurred shortly after his first voyage.

The immediate agent in organizing the American Colonization Society was the Rev. Robert Finley, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, who came to Washington in December, 1816, for that express purpose and enlisted the interest and hearty coöperation of his brother-in-law, Mr. Elias B. Caldwell, then clerk of the United States Supreme Court and having a wide acquaintance with the prominent public men in Congress. Largely through the influence and activity of Mr. Caldwell, a small but notable meeting, Henry Clay being chairman and John Randolph of Roanoke a participant, was held at Davis's hotel, in Washington, December 21, 1816. At this preliminary meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and rules for the government of a Colonization Society, and Mr. Randolph made an address in which he was reported to have said that "it appeared to him that it had not been sufficiently insisted on, with a view to obtain the coöperation of all the citizens of the United States, not only that this meeting does not in anywise affect the question of Negro slavery, but, as far as it goes, must materially tend to secure the property of every master in the United States over his slaves." It was this ill-omened utterance of a solitary member of the Society, who appears to have taken very little if any part in its subsequent proceedings, that afterwards gave the impracticable abolitionists a text for the most vituperative and persistent assaults upon the Society and its purposes.

At an adjourned meeting held in the hall of the House of Representatives December 28, a constitution and rules for a Society were reported by the committee and adopted.

At a second adjourned meeting held at Davis's hotel January 1, 1817, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, a nephew of George Washington and an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was elected President, in which capacity he served the Society for twelve years. The other officers were elected, and thus this Society, fully organized with twenty-five members, was launched on that New Year day, eighty-two years ago.

It may be of interest to note here that the successor of Mr. Washington in the presidency was the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was ninety-three years of age at the time of his election and served until his death, which occurred two years later.

The founders of the Society were aware that the magnitude of this undertaking was apparently too large for private enterprise, as we find that on the 14th day of the same January in which the organization was completed a memorial was presented to Congress which sets forth that the ' memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow-citizens recently organized at the seat of Government to solicit Congress to aid with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country the great and beneficent object of their institution," and also suggests that " the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the General Government for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating from a low and hopeless condition a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men who want nothing but a proper theater to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting in some salubrious and fertile region a colony to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate, and for *extending over it the authority and protection of the United States* until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence."

Since then similar memorials praying for " the power, the pat-

ronage, and the resources" of the Government have from time to time been presented to the Congress and pressed upon its attention, but they have effected nothing beyond, perhaps, the introduction of a bill in one or the other House, never to be acted upon.

After making this appeal to Congress the Society began to look about for a suitable place in Africa to locate a colony of Negroes.

It appointed as special agents for this purpose the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, widely known as having conceived the idea of foreign missions while a young student at Williams College, which led to the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the American Bible Society, and the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess. They were sent out to the West Coast of Africa in November, 1817, to "spy out the land" and make a report. After enduring great hardships in exploration and consulting with native authorities, they selected an island named "Sherbro," near the coast, about forty miles southeast of Sierra Leone. On the return voyage Mr. Mills died and was buried in the ocean. Mr. Burgess reached home and made a report that was satisfactory to the Society. The services of these two pioneer explorers in the interest of colonization were duly commemorated a few years later by naming a settlement on the right bank of the St. Paul river, about twenty miles above its mouth, *Millsburg*, and it is now a flourishing town.

In 1819 Congress provided for the removal of recaptured slaves beyond the limits of the United States and the appointment of "a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the Negroes," and appropriated $100,000 to pay the expenses.

In the execution of these provisions the United States Government acted in concert with the American Colonization Society, appointed the Rev. Samuel Bacon and Mr. John P. Bankson as its agents, and chartered for a voyage to Africa the merchant ship *Elizabeth*, which has been styled the *Mayflower* of Liberia. The Society appointed Dr. Samuel A. Crozer as its agent. The *Elizabeth* received on board the three agents, eighty-nine emigrants, and the quantity of tools, supplies, and stores supposed to be necessary for the settlement of the colony, and arrived at Sierra Leone in March, 1820.

The agents of the United States Government were expressly enjoined "to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization," and the emigrants were transferred from Sierra Leone to the island of Sherbro, which had been recommended by Mr. Burgess.

The location on this island proved to be very unhealthful; all three agents died within a few weeks after their arrival, some of the colonists died, most of them were sick, and there was general dissatisfaction. Many of the colonists left the island for Fourah Bay and others for Sierra Leone.

In 1821 Dr. Ely Ayres was sent out by the Society as its agent to look after the colony, and Capt. Robert F. Stockton, U. S. N., in command of the armed schooner *Alligator*, was sent out by the Government to coöperate with him. They made an exploring voyage along the coast to the southeast as far as Cape Montserrado, and here obtained by purchase from the King and headmen a large tract of land with the view of removing the colony to this more healthful location.

It is a noteworthy fact that in this first purchase of territory now constituting Liberia the cession was made, not to the United States nor to the American Colonization Society, but to Captain Stockton and Dr. Ayres, "to have and to hold the same for the use of the colonists." All subsequent acquisitions of territory were made in the name of the respective Colonization Societies, and no territory was ever acquired by other means than fair purchase.

In January, 1822, the colonists left Fourah bay, and on the 25th of April following they hoisted the American flag on Cape Montserrado, the site of Monrovia, the present capital of Liberia.

In August of the same year Jehudi Ashmun arrived, and as agent of the society took charge of the affairs of the colony for a period of about six years. His administration was marked throughout by the most signal ability and devotion to the cause, and Liberia is more largely indebted to him than to any other one man. Shortly after he arrived he was confronted with a most formidable exigency, calculated to make any but the stoutest heart quail.

Cape Montserrado had long been a prominent point on the West Coast of Africa for the foreign slave trade, and the native

tribes, who had freely sold and ceded the territory to the colonists, repented of their bargain so soon as they learned that its probable effect would be to interfere with their flourishing traffic in slaves. They therefore determined to dispose of the matter summarily by exterminating the colonists or driving them into the sea.

There is no more heroic passage in all history than that which recounts the resistance of this little band of colonists on Cape Montserrado, under the gallant leadership of Ashmun, the whole number not exceeding one hundred and thirty, including women and children, and only thirty-five capable of bearing arms, when, surrounded and furiously assailed by fifteen hundred savages equipped with fire-arms, on the 11th of November, and again on the 2d of December, 1822, the assailants were routed and so thoroughly demoralized that no attempt to disturb these colonists was ever afterwards made by the surrounding tribes.

The settlement rapidly grew into a well-ordered town, with regular streets and attractive business and residence buildings, school-houses, and churches. At the Annual Meeting of the Society in 1824, on motion of General Robert Goodloe Harper of Maryland, the colonial territory was named LIBERIA, a term intended to signify the country of the freedman, and the town on the cape was named MONROVIA, in honor of President Monroe.

Mr. Ashmun's numerous reports to the Society contain a very complete history of his administration and indicate sound judgment, the highest order of executive ability, and the most conscientious fidelity to his trust. When the colony was about three years old he said:

"To me the alternative appears inevitable, either that the United States or a sufficient number of individual States must immediately adopt and effectually patronize with its undivided influence and its revenues the colony of Liberia, or that its progress is, from the present time (considered as an instrument of national benefit to the United States or of extensive advantage to the African race), at an end."

In 1827 he said:

"It is and long has been my opinion that too much has been done for these people for their own advantage. A habit of indolent dependence on the hand of another to feed them, and a

restiveness approaching to mutinous under the slightest burthens imposed for purposes most nearly connected with their own safety, respectability, and social welfare, are the unhappy consequences of the Society's generosity towards this people—at least as *respects a majority of them.* I have seen the error, and in the case of the Caldwell settlers have avoided it so far. The good effects of throwing them at an early period on their own resources already appear, and in despatching emigrants to the colony I think it cannot be too early or plainly inculcated upon them that they have in this country no resources except their own diligent exertions, and that they can never rise much above the level of the native Africans without a generous and untiring devotion to the common welfare of the new community they come to form. Some among us are only impressed by these motives, animated with this spirit, and they are worth to the colony *all the rest.*"

After six years of heroic service Mr. Ashmun returned to the United States in broken health and died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 25. 1828. He was buried in New Haven, and the Society ordered a monument to his memory to be erected over his grave.

In 1829–1830 there was quite a strong sentiment among some of the friends of colonization in favor of selecting Hayti instead of Africa as a better place for locating a colony. The Society of Friends were especially interested in this movement. Parties of colonists were accordingly sent to that island. The experiment, however, turned out a flat failure. In a short time all the colonists who were able to do so returned to the United States, and they declared that they would rather be slaves in this country than citizens of Hayti.

It was frequently a serious obstacle to the progress of the Liberian colony that the emigrants sent out were not only indigent and illiterate, but also without good character.

On the 15th of September, 1832, the *America* landed 182 emigrants in Liberia, of whom Dr. Joseph Mechlin, the efficient agent of the Society, reported as follows:

"With respect to the character of the people composing this expedition, I regret to be compelled to state that they are, with the exception of those from Washington, the family of the Pages from Virginia, and a few others, the lowest and most abandoned

of their class. From such materials it is in vain to expect that an industrious, intelligent, and enterprising community can possibly be formed; the thing is utterly impracticable, and they cannot but retard instead of advancing the prosperity of the colony. I am induced to be thus unreserved in my remarks, as it is from the sufferings of people of this stamp, occasioned by their own indolence and stupidity, that the slanderous reports circulated in the United States have originated. Our respectable colonists themselves are becoming alarmed at the great number of ignorant and abandoned characters that have arrived within the last twelve months, and almost daily representations are made by those who have applied themselves to the cultivation of the soil of the depredations committed on their crops by the above-described class of people, who cannot be induced to labor for their own support."

The code of laws for the government of the colony was improved from time to time, and a succession of executive officers of marked ability followed Mr. Ashmun. In the list of names we find men of both races. Noted among the white officers were Jehudi Ashmun, Dr. Richard Randall, Dr. Joseph Mechlin, Dr. James Hall, and Thomas Buchanan. Among the colored officers were the Rev. Lot Carey, the Rev. C. M. Waring, Elijah Johnson, Anthony D. Williams, John B. Russwurm, and Joseph J. Roberts, who afterwards became the very able first president of the independent Republic.

Mr. Russwurm was a colored man of exceptional ability, a graduate from Bowdoin College, Maine, for many years the able editor of the *Liberia Herald*, and the governor of the colony of Maryland in Liberia from 1836 to 1851.

All of these names will have a prominent place in the history of Liberia when it is written. The tropical climate, to which they were unaccustomed; the hordes of savages by whom they were surrounded; the breaking up of the nefarious slave trade, which had been carried on for centuries all along the coast; the long distance that separated them from civilization; the hardships inseparable from all pioneer life, and at times the utter worthlessness of the emigrants sent out as colonists, were the no ordinary obstacles that confronted these founders of Liberia.

In 1838 the title of the chief executive officer of the colony was changed from agent to governor.

The period from 1834 to 1840 was marked by the tendency of some of the State societies to independent action. In 1833 public sentiment in Maryland favored ridding the State of slavery by colonization, and the legislature had appropriated $200,000, $20,000 to be expended annually for this purpose. The Maryland Society, under the lead of Dr. James Hall, purchased Cape Palmas as a site for a independent colony February 13, 1834. Dr. Hall had previously served as a physician in Liberia from 1831, and the settlement of Cape Palmas under his leadership from 1834 to 1836 was a noted event in the history of Liberian colonization.

It was conducted on strictly total-abstinence principles. Rum had been a favorite article received by the chiefs in exchange for their land, but Dr. Hall refused to allow it to be used for such purpose. In fact, it was not allowed to be imported into the colony at all, and all colonists at Cape Palmas were required to take a total-abstinence pledge.

The colony founded by the State of Maryland at Cape Palmas, following the example of the colony founded by the American Colonization Society in Liberia, set up as a sovereign State in 1854, and in 1857 was by treaty annexed as a county to the Republic of Liberia.

About the same time that the Maryland Society settled Cape Palmas the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies, in coöperation, founded a colony at Bassa Cove, which maintained its independence for four or five years, and then was united to Liberia.

The Pennsylvania Society, in its independent action, proposed to found a colony on the William Penn principles of love and peace. At a time there was but one gun in the colony at Bassa Cove, and the natives becoming aware of the fact, attacked the settlement, surrounded and destroyed every house but the two where the gun had been seen by them, and they massacred most of the women and children. Such was the disastrous ending of this experiment.

In 1837 the Mississippi Colonization Society founded an independent colony at Sinoe, which united with Liberia in 1839.

The records of the Society show the general tendency of the colonists to engage in trade and traffic, more especially with the natives, to the neglect of agriculture. Various efforts were made

by the Society to correct this evil, and among other means employed for this purpose an industrial school was established at Millsburg in 1834, and another at White Plains in 1837.

The failure to make the most of agricultural pursuits has continued down to the present time, although there has been some improvement in this respect of late, especially in the cultivation of coffee. It is to be deeply regretted that the price of coffee in Liberia during the last two or three years has fallen from 17 to 18 cents a pound to 7 to 8 cents a pound, as the decline in price is likely to have a discouraging effect upon what appeared to be a most promising industry.

While the earliest settlements of colonists in Liberia were superintended by agents appointed by the United States Government and by the American Colonization Society, and were governed absolutely by the agents of the Society at first, and later the colonists were allowed to participate in their own government gradually as they were found competent to do so, the Society still retaining paramount authority and control, it was, however, from the first the purpose of the Society to found a free and independent Negro nationalty in the end, as is evident from the following article of the "Constitution for the Government of the African Colony of Liberia," adopted by the Society May 23, 1825:

"ART. 2. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their agents, and *leave the settlers to the government of themselves.*"

Under the paramount control of the Society the functions of a well-ordered government were performed in its separate executive, legislative, and judicial departments, and the colony was slowly developing towards a condition that would justify the withdrawal of the agents and control of the Society, when an untoward event prematurely precipitated the necessity of immediate action.

As an important means of raising the necessary revenues for the support of the government, duties had been levied upon certain imports, which were paid for a time without protest; but at length a certain Captain Dring, a British trader, refused to pay, and thereupon the Liberian authorities seized his goods and sold them to pay the duties. Captain Dring made

complaint to his government, and this led to an extensive correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, in which the latter was called upon to state its relations to Liberia, and Mr. Upsher, the Secretary of State, did so in the following language:

"This Government does not, of course, undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia. Those authorities are responsible for their own acts; and they certainly would not expect the support or countenance of this Government in any act of injustice towards individuals or nations. But, as they are themselves nearly powerless, they must rely, for the protection of their own rights, on the justice and sympathy of other powers.

"Although no apprehension is entertained that the British government meditates any wrong to this interesting settlement, yet the occasion is deemed a fit one for making known, beyond a simple answer to your inquiries, in what light it is regarded by the Government and people of the United States. It is due to Her Majesty's government that I should inform you that this Government regards it as occupying a peculiar position and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all Christian powers; that this Government will be, *at all times, prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any encroachment by the colony upon any just right of any nation, and that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent settlement.*"

The United States having thus disclaimed any political connection with or responsibility for the colonists of Liberia, and they not having been recognized as a sovereignty or declared their independence, Great Britain at once sustained the claims of her traders and denied the right of the colonists to acquire territory or to govern that which they claimed to have already acquired.

In this emergency the American Colonization Society, at its Annual Meeting in January, 1846, passed a series of resolutions, among which were the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board the time has arrived when it is expedient for the people of the Commonwealth

of Liberia to take into their own hands the whole work of self-government, including the management of all their foreign relations, and that this Society should cease to exercise any part of the same.

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to them so to amend their constitution as is necessary for the accomplishment of this object.

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to them to publish to the world a *declaration* of their true character, as a sovereign and independent state."

In pursuance of these resolutions and with the coöperation of the Society, on the 26th day of July, 1847, the colonists published a declaration of independence and adopted a constitution for a republican form of government, modelled largely after that of the United States. Ever since that date Liberia has been a sovereign state.

In the agreement made between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, under which the former became independent, among other things it was provided that—

"The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic, subject to the following provisions, viz:

"That the Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations (10 acres of land for each grown single person and 25 acres of land for each family) out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants."

In the early years of the Republic of Liberia the territory on the West Coast of Africa, from the Jong river on the northwest to the San Pedro on the southeast, had been acquired by purchase from the native kings or headmen, a distance of about 500 miles on the seacoast.

The inability of the Liberian Government to settle up the northwestern part of this territory adjoining Sierra Leone or to effectively maintain its authority over the natives led to claims for damages on the part of British subjects residing therein and other serious complications, and after a prolonged controversy over the questions at issue, a treaty was finally ratified in 1888

which yielded to Great Britain all the territory from the Jong river down to the Mannah river, a distance of about seventy miles by the seacoast.

In 1892 France preferred claims, by virtue of "ancient treaties," to several points on the Liberian coast, viz., Cape Mount, in Montserrado county, Buchanan, in Grand Bassa county; Bulaw, in Sinoe county, and Garaway, in Maryland county, and an agreement was entered into at Paris, December 8, 1892, between duly authorized representatives of the two governments and was ratified subsequently by the Liberian Senate, under which, in consideration of the relinquishment of said claims and a readjustment of hinterland boundaries, all the territory between the San Pedro and the Cavally rivers, embracing about seventy-five miles of the southeastern seacoast of Liberia, was ceded to France.

This leaves the present territory of Liberia with about three hundred and fifty miles of seacoast and extending interiorward toward the Niger river about two hundred miles, thus giving an area of about 70,000 square miles.

This area affords ample room not only for her present population, which may be estimated at about 20,000 civilized people, largely of American origin, and 1,000,000 natives, but also for any increase of population likely to be made for many years to come.

There had been expended in the colonization of Liberia down to January 1, 1867, a period of fifty years, $2,558,907.10, making an average expenditure of about $50,000 a year.

From the date of the abolition of slavery in the United States and the consequent demands for the education of the great body of illiterate freedmen in this country, public interest in colonization and contributions for its support began to decline.

The total expenditures down to the present date amount to about $3,100,000. During the entire period about 21,000 colonists or emigrants have been sent out, at an average cost of about $150 *per capita.*

The history of the American Colonization Society is a record of most remarkable private Christian and philanthropic enterprise.

The purposes of its founders were—

1st. To ameliorate the condition of the free people of color—a proscribed and oppressed class—in the United States.

2d. To found a free, independent, and Christian nation in Africa, to become a potent factor in the regeneration of the Dark Continent.

3d. To aid in breaking up the inhuman and odious foreign slave trade, which had cursed the Western Coast of Africa for centuries.

4th. To gradually and peaceably relieve the United States of the evils of domestic slavery, which had been inherited from the mother country.

Enrolled among its thousands of active members have been the names of America's greatest statesmen, leading divines, and largest-hearted philanthropists—names foremost in the permanent history of the country—and their labor has not been in vain.

Thousands of free people of color from the United States have found prosperous and happy homes in the land of their forefathers through the agency of the Society.

Domestic slavery in the United States was abolished more than a generation ago, although not in the gradual and peaceable way contemplated by the Society. It might have been otherwise had the Society met with the coöperation it hoped for from the National and State Governments and the public in general. Most of the emigrants sent out prior to the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States were slaves set free by their masters for the express purpose of being sent to Liberia. In the great address of Henry Clay, delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society in 1829, he presented elaborately prepared calculations showing the feasibility of the proposition to gradually emancipate all the slaves in the United States and colonize them in Africa. Mr. William C. Rives, of Virginia, also made an address in which he advocated the same view.

The foreign slave trade is a thing of the past, and the colony founded by this Society was more effective in destroying this abominable traffic on the five hundred miles of coast where it was most thriving than were the combined navies of Great Britain and the United States.

Liberia has stood as a sovereign Negro republic, recognized by all civilized nations, for more than half a century, and in later years has maintained its independence amidst an attempt at the forcible and apparently irresistible partition of the whole conti-

nent of Africa among the great powers of Europe. During that period there have been twenty-five presidential terms of two years each. The elections to fill the office have been conducted in a regular and orderly manner, in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land, and the thirteen different incumbents, with a solitary exception, have been commendable selections—men of integrity, and some of them of eminent ability. Liberia has shown a higher degree of civilization and ability for self-government than any other Negro sovereignty on the face of the globe, and her record is better than that of most of the Latin and mixed races of Central and South America.

The Government of Liberia is poor, sadly in need of more revenue, and thus liable to grant to foreigners unwise concessions—a monopoly of her rubber industry, a monopoly of her much-sought-for Kroo labor, and a monopoly of her mineral productions. There is danger that she may so heavily and injudiciously mortgage her estate that it will eventually lead to a forcible foreclosure by some foreign power that will be glad of a legal opportunity to take possession.

There is danger that for want of adequate means to support a system of public schools the education of her youth may be neglected, and thus illiteracy may threaten the stability of her government and the industrial prosperity of her people.

There is danger also in her weakness and inability to promptly protect all foreigners residing and transacting business through the scattered and isolated settlements of her domain in the full and secure enjoyment of their rights, and that by a failure to do so she may give excuse for interference by foreign governments under the plea of protection of their citizens.

Professor Alexander in his "History of African Colonization," published in 1846, says:

"The history of the colony may be said to be truly eventful: it is made up of disasters and propitious events. The number of valuable lives which have been sacrificed in this enterprise of benevolence is indeed great; and this alone has indeed caused us sometimes to pause and inquire, Is the object worth such an expense? This question can be better answered one hundred or two hundred years hence. The same question might have been asked with as much force when our shores were first colonized. If the project is successful, of which there is every reason

to hope, there will be no hesitation in answering that the laying the foundation of a great, a Christian, and a civilized republic in Africa will abundantly repay all losses and sacrifices of every kind."

While it must be confessed that the project has not met with the immediate success hoped for by its founders, on the other hand it certainly is not yet a hopeless failure. If we carefully look for the causes of slow progress, we shall find them not in the climate or resources of the country, but rather in the fact that so many of the emigrants had not the intelligence and character required for colonists, and that they all belonged to a race but recently emerged from barbarism and slavery.

Had the colony been aided by Congress "with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country," as was expected by the founders of this Society, Liberia would undoubtedly have made much greater progress; but the policy of avoiding all entangling alliances and colonial acquisitions prevailed, and thus Liberia was left largely to her own resources.

Recently the Government of Liberia, through its duly accredited agents, Mr. Charles Hall Adams, of Boston, the Liberian Consul General in this country, and the Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, Bishop of Africa, has approached the Government of the United States with propositions for a closer relationship between the two countries, and in view of recent events and the change of policy on the part of our Government, which appears to be impending, it is to be hoped that their efforts may be successful.

The Report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1898.

Dr.		Cr.	
Received Donations	$1,225 00	Paid Education in Liberia	$527 00
Annuities	3,688 39	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., Colonization Building	415 47
Legacies	42 27	Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	439 38
Interest on securities	1,476 76	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; General Agent (9 mos.), $900; Clerk (12 mos.), $600; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	3,480 00
Rents of Colonization Building	1,396 26	Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, gas, furniture, etc	228 04
Loans paid	5,700 00	Investments	9,520 00
Membership fees	9 00	Passages of P. O. Gray, J. C. Sherrill, Marcellus Allen and wife to Liberia	564 11
Sale of Bulletins	35	Attorney's fee	100 00
		Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., scholarship	50 00
		Passage money returned	25 00
		Miscellaneous	17 00
Receipts	$13,538 03	Disbursements	$15,366 00
Balance January 1, 1898	3,319 28	Balance January 1, 1899	1,491 31
	$16,857 31		$16,857 31

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1898, and the vouchers for disbursements, and find the same correct.

G. W. S. Hall.
W. W. Godding.
J. J. Darlington.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1899.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 18, 1898, were presented and approved.

A communication was received from the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, tendering his resignation as President of the Society, which was accepted with sincere regrets.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, Mr. Arthur M. Burton, the Rev. A. J. Huntington, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon the recommendation of the committee the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the following officers to serve for the ensuing year, and the Secretary accordingly cast the ballot:

PRESIDENT:

1899 REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D., Md.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, England.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Pa.
1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Robert B. Davidson, Pa.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Kan.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Pa.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1896 Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D.D., D.C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1897 Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., D. C.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1899.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the absence of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., President, Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Vice-President, called the meeting to order, and on his nomination the Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., was elected Chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held January 18, 1898, were presented and approved.

Mr. James L. Norris, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the Committee reported the following-named delegates appointed for the year 1899:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Arthur M. Burton and Mr. John Welsh Dulles.

Maryland Colonization Society.—Mr. George W. S. Hall.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Mr. James L. Norris, and Mr. Joseph J. Darlington.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Burton—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Charles T. Geyer was received to represent the New York State Colonization Society, and he and Prof. O. F. Cook were invited as visitors to take seats with the Board and participate in its discussions.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith and Rev. Dr. Huntington.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Hall, Dr. Godding and Mr. Darlington.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Dulles and Mr. Norris.

Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Burton and Mr. Darlington.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Dulles were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 2.15 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

For the Executive Committee.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Mr. James L. Norris, and Mr. Joseph J. Darlington.

For Secretary.— Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

For Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1898, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of

property belonging to the Society for its own use in and trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

Mr. Dulles, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies congratulate the American Colonization Society that for the first time for some years the New York Society is represented by its Secretary and Treasurer. The Pennsylvania Society is, as usual, represented, as is the Maryland Society.

The Committee renews the suggestion made at previous meetings, that the Executive Committee endeavor to devise plans by which other auxiliary societies shall be brought into closer union with the parent Society, particularly under the present circumstances, when the whole country is thinking of its duty to other peoples.

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was accepted:

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report that the important events that have transpired since the last Annual Meeting have had the effect to divert the public mind from the subject of African colonization, so that there have been very few emigrants sent out at the expense of the Society the last year. Bishop Hartzell, during his recent visit to this country, has given much valuable information that will facilitate the future operations of the Society in the new Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

In regard to the great subjects of education, emigration, and foreign relations, on which your committee have been appointed to report, we beg leave to say that we are not prepared to propose to you the adoption of any new measures.

In regard to education, we only beg leave to urge the Society to encourage this work in every practicable way, both in Liberia and among the colored people of our own country, for without their moral and intellectual improvement we know there can be no real and permanent elevation of the race.

In reference to emigration, we can only advise that we still pursue the policy which the Society adopted years ago, of sending no emigrants to Liberia but those who, by their good character, industry, and energy, promise to become useful citizens and to add strength to the Republic, but of obtaining as many colonists of this class as our pecuniary means would enable us to aid.

And with respect to foreign relations, we would respectfully suggest to the Society to use all proper means of awakening in the Government of

the United States a deeper interest in this infant Republic whose population has been drawn from our shores, whose government and laws have been modeled after those under which we live, and whose language and religion are the same as our own, and of prompting those who are in chief authority over us to be vigilant in shielding the little African State from the encroachments of every invader, and more earnest in establishing intimate commercial relations between her and ourselves.

After a discussion respecting the best methods of disbursing, safe-keeping, and investing the funds of the Society, the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee for such action as the committee might deem best.

The President and Secretary were authorized to prepare an account of the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the newspapers.

The expediency of endeavoring to arrange for public meetings in the interest of colonization was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Burton, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANUARY 16, 1900.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1900.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.
Rev. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, D. D.
Mr. JAMES L. NORRIS.
Mr. JOSEPH J. DARLINGTON.
Mr. CLEMENT W. HOWARD.

Secretary:

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

Mr. JAMES L. NORRIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building. No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

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1900.

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

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THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Death, the pale reaper, has continued to gather his rich harvests from the fields of the American Colonization Society during the past year. One of the most highly esteemed members of the Executive Committee, Dr. William W. Godding, was called from his earthly labors, and his associates placed upon their record the following tribute to his memory:

"Suddenly to all of us, and to most of us without any warning, comes the sad tidings of the demise of our late associate, Dr. William W. Godding, who died on the 6th day of May, 1899. He became a member of the American Colonization Society in 1886, and was appointed a member of its Executive Committee, on which he served continuously until the date of his death. He brought to the discharge of his duties a hearty sympathy with the objects of the society, broad intelligence, sound judgment, and a punctilious attention to all the duties required of him. Borne down and overworked by his ever-increasing duties as the Superintendent of the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, nevertheless he was rarely absent from a meeting of this Executive Committee, and when prevented from attending was careful to write a note stating the cause of his absence. He was ever ready to serve on subcommittees charged with special duties, and always performed the work assigned to him with the highest intelligence and fidelity. Any office held by him was a trust of the most sacred obligation, and he could hold it on no other terms.

"We shall sadly miss his counsels and labors in our official work, but far more sadly shall we miss the delightful companionship of our beloved brother. As an associate, so courteous and genial was he, so considerate of the views and feelings of others, that he bound all his co-workers to him by the warmest and strongest ties of love and friendship.

"The lives filled out, as was his, with the highest possible effort are few. He appeared to realize fully the solemn injunction of the preacher: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'"

The Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., the oldest Vice-President of this Society, deceased at Bristol, Virginia, April 21, 1899, at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. For many years he had the distinction of being the oldest graduate of the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., having been graduated in the college class of 1826; received the degree of Master of Arts in 1831, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1860. He was President of the Virginia Baptist Seminary from 1830 to 1844. He was also the founder and the first president of Richmond College, Virginia, in which capacity he served from 1844 to 1866. He was a Vice-President of this Society from 1851 to the date of his death.

The Society has also been called to sincerely mourn the loss of Mr. Arthur M. Burton, who most zealously and ably served this Society as a delegate from one of its auxiliaries, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, of which he became a member in 1860. He was also a Vice-President of this Society from the date of his first election to that office, in 1888.

He was born in the State of Delaware in 1829, and died in Pennsylvania in 1899, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a well known and highly esteemed lawyer in Philadelphia, the city of his residence; was largely connected with and very active in many of its leading religious and charitable institutions, and at the time of his decease was president of an important civic organization in the city, known as the Law and Order Society.

He was never married, and he devoted a large and sympathetic heart, guided by the most earnest religious convictions, and a life of incessant labor to the welfare of his fellow-men.

Always present and most welcome at our annual meetings, he was one of the most judicious and safe counsellors and active workers.

His associates in this Society will ever retain the kindest recollections of his personality, and the record of the most honorable and useful place he filled will be preserved in its archives.

And last, we sorrowfully record today the death of our lóng time and most highly esteemed fellow-member, Mr. George W. S. Hall, of Maryland, who departed this life at Baltimore, October 19, 1899, in the seventy-second year of his age.

His father, Dr. James Hall, was for many years one of the most prominent members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and under its auspices in 1834 purchased the site for a colony in the region of Cape Palmas, which was then named Maryland, and after its annexation to Liberia in 1857 became Maryland county in Liberia. Dr. James Hall was the founder and first governor of Maryland, in Liberia.

The son, whose loss we now lament, succeeded his father as an active member of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and was its secretary up to the date of his decease.

As a delegate from the Auxiliary Society of the State of Maryland, he for many years attended our annual meetings and took an active part in the proceedings.

He twice visited Liberia and resided there some six years altogether. He had a personal knowledge of its people, their environment and conditions, not possessed by any other member of this Society, and his practical counsels were of the greatest value.

A man of the highest integrity, sound judgment, thoroughly sincere and devoted to the objects for which this Society stands, of broad charity, and marked courtesy toward others, his memory will ever be tenderly cherished by all his associates.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The duties of the Secretary's office at present are largely in the line of giving information to numerous inquiring parties, both in this country and Liberia. This correspondence requires daily attention and extensive and accurate knowledge of the subjects in question.

Two Bulletins—No. 14, containing 88 pages and a map of Liberia, and No. 15, containing 96 pages—have been edited, published, and distributed during the past year.

In the former was published the Eighty-second Annual Report of the Society, which contained quite a complete résumé of the history of Liberia from the date of the inception of the

enterprise to the present time. This report met with great favor, and the demand for it was unusual. The Liberians were especially interested in this brief but accurate outline of the history of their country, and it was called for to be used as the basis for instruction in schools.

It is very largely through the correspondence and publications of this Society that any reliable information relative to Liberia is obtained and disseminated in this country. There are no cable connections with her coast, not a solitary steamer, or even sailing vessel, from the United States now visits her ports, and all of her commercial intercourse is with European countries. Hence her complete isolation from this country, so far as the most usual channels of communication are concerned, will be readily seen.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year the Society has provided a free passage for emigrants to Liberia as follows:

Ferdinand Marcellus Allen, aged 21 years, printer, and his wife, Ruby Estella Allen, aged 22 years, from Little Rock, Arkansas, January 18, 1899.

Walter Francis Hawkins, aged 27 years, preacher and teacher, and his wife, Elizabeth Caroline Hawkins, aged 31 years, teacher, from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1899.

Mr. Stevens, our agent in Liberia, has reported from time to time the arrival of emigrants from this country, sometimes in parties of a dozen or more, so that it may be safely estimated that from fifty to one hundred emigrants have gone from this country to Liberia during the year that has just elapsed, and have paid their own way. As we stated in our last annual report, the number of this class of emigrants appears to be gradually increasing. With its present limited resources, the Society can assist only a few emigrants of exceptional merit and desirability.

EDUCATION.

The Hall Free School at Harper, Cape Palmas, under the supervision of a local board of trustees and with Mr. Samuel J. Dossen as teacher, is reported to have been efficient during the past year. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 119, of whom 21 were born of native African or heathen parents.

The average attendance for the year was 75. These pupils were graded in six classes, with corresponding studies ranging from the alphabet to algebra and geometry, a very large part of them being occupied with the lower, rudimentary studies. Under the authority of this Society, about $200 was expended in re-covering the roof of the school building and in other necessary repairs.

Graham School, No. 1, at Greenville, Sinoe county; Graham School, No. 2, at Royesville, Montserrado county, and Graham School, No. 3, at Brewerville, Montserrado county, have continued in regular operation throughout the year. This Society assists in the payment of the salaries of the teachers of these schools upon the following conditions: The Liberians are to provide acceptable buildings and furniture; the schools are to be subject to the general supervision of our agent in Liberia; and payments are to be made only upon the receipt by this Society of reports of the schools approved by our agent.

The highest aim that any assistance to Liberia can have is to help her to help herself, and it will be readily apparent that our educational assistance is on this line.

With the same end in view, an arrangement was made for the sale of the best American school text-books and appliances through our agent in Liberia at a price not exceeding the wholesale cost in this country, thereby enabling many parents to equip their children properly for school without being subjected to exorbitant expense or dependent upon the charity of missionary societies for the miscellaneous supplies at their disposal. The sales reported by Mr. Stevens have been gratifying, and we hope they may be largely increased in the future.

The "Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Scholarship" supported by this Society in Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded for the year 1899 to Mr. E. R. Gravelly. The Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D. D., president of the seminary, speaks of him as follows:

"The young minister chosen by the unanimous consent of the faculty as the recipient of the 'Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Scholarship' is Mr. E. R. Gravelly. He is a graduate of Philander Smith College, and has done excellently in our work. He has taken Africa as the field of his work.

"We have much satisfaction in the fact that two of the recipients of the scholarship are now at work in Liberia."

The public schools of Liberia have lost no ground during the past year; the Episcopal mission schools have maintained their well-known excellence; the Methodist mission schools have made decided progress in enlarged capacity and increased efficiency, and Ricks Institute, a private industrial school under Baptist auspices, but receiving no assistance from missionary societies abroad, has not only sustained itself, but made highly creditable progress.

OUTLOOK IN LIBERIA.

Although there have been newspaper reports from time to time that Liberia was prepared to surrender her sovereignty to the United States or to Great Britain in return for a guaranty of protection by either of those governments, yet, so far as we are reliably informed, there is no intention or disposition on the part of that government or people to surrender their independence, and certainly no official step has ever been taken in that direction. These reports are probably newspaper surmises based upon the general course of events on the continent of Africa, in which the native tribes and smaller political divisions are fast being appropriated by the great European powers.

President Coleman, who has been reëlected by the largest majority ever given to a president of Liberia and inaugurated for a second term during the present month, appears to deservedly have the confidence of the people in his wise and efficient administration of the executive department of the national government.

There are some indications of progress that are gratifying to the friends of the little republic. For a while there was no newspaper or other publication regularly issued in the country. During the past year, however, four publications have been regularly issued: *The Recorder*, and *The New Africa* under the auspices of Bishop Hartzell and the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, at Monrovia, the capital; *The Baptist Monitor*, at Ricks Institute, Montserrado county, and *The Cape Palmas Reporter*, a quarterly magazine, at Cape Palmas. These publications, all but one of which are issued entirely independent of any foreign assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, indicate enterprise and ability highly creditable to the country and very encouraging to its friends.

In these publications we find interesting discussions of questions of practical interest to the people and calculated to bring about a better state of affairs. For instance, as is well known, a superior species of coffee grows wild in Liberia, and a few years ago, when coffee brought from 16 to 20 cents a pound, the Liberians engaged largely in its cultivation, even to the neglect of other valuable products native to the soil. The rapid increase in the growing of coffee in other parts of Africa and in South America soon led to an overproduction of this staple of commerce and a decline in prices to seven or eight cents a pound. Meanwhile the Liberians had almost wholly neglected the cultivation of other articles required for home consumption and for these had become dependent upon importation. The producing of even so important a staple of food as rice, always entering very largely into the diet of the people, and which grows wild in Liberia and by cultivation yields a superior quality in great abundance, was neglected and most of the rice used was imported.

The Liberians appear to have seen the folly of placing all their eggs in one basket, and are now turning their attention to other profitable agricultural industries, for which their country offers the most favorable inducements.

In disseminating valuable information upon these subjects, the new publications in the country can render good service.

Another cheering event of the year has been the reported readjustment and initial payment on account of the debt of the Government contracted in England more than a quarter of a century ago by President Roye, who was summarily impeached and deposed for his criminal conduct in this transaction, and shortly after lost his life by drowning while attempting to escape in a boat from his prison in Monrovia.

It should be noted here that during the entire period of twenty-seven presidential terms of two years each he was the only incumbent of the office whose record for honest purpose has not been creditable.

From this loan, nominally of about $500,000, Liberia actually realized not more than $125,000, and she was not in condition at the time to justify the making of any loan at all. President Roberts, in his message to the Legislature of Liberia, dated

December 9, 1872, made the following statements in regard to this English loan:

"The act authorizing the loan provides, 1st, for the borrowing of not more than $500,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and that the lender should be allowed to deduct three years' interest thereon; 2d, that not less than $100,000 of said loan should be applied to the payment of the existing public debt; 3d, that not less than $100,000 should be deposited in the Treasury of the Republic as a basis upon which should be issued a paper currrency, denominated treasury notes; and, 4th, that the remainder of said loan should be deposited in some safe banking institution, as a fund to be drawn upon in case of emergency by special act of the legislature.

"The President thought proper to take upon himself the responsibility of appointing commissioners and vesting them with powers wholly unauthorized by law. And said commissioners did negotiate in London, August, 1871, a 7 per cent. loan of £100,000 sterling at 30 per cent. below par and three years' interest deducted, leaving a balance of £49,000 paid into bank to the credit of the commissioners. Then followed a system of charges, peculations, and frauds unparalleled, I presume, in any public loan transaction of modern times. No sooner was it announced in Liberia that the loan had been secured than President Roye, before a single dollar had been paid into the Treasury of the Republic for any of the purposes specified in the loan act, and before the legislature had either accepted the loan or taken any action in relation thereto, commenced to draw drafts against it for account of himself and others; and also directed Mr. David Chinery, who seems to have been the managing commissioner, to invest £10,000 of said loan in the purchase of merchandise, as alleged, for the account of Government, and all this without the slightest shadow of legislative authority and greatly damaging to the interest of the Republic.

"Mr. Chinery did ship to Liberia merchandise invoiced at £14,146 3s. 6d., or the larger portion of it, including transportation, shipping charges, freight, insurance, &c., most of the articles, however, largely in excess of their market value, many of them greatly inferior in quality, and some almost, and others entirely, useless in Liberia.

"Of the £100,000 for which the country was pledged it is very

doubtful that more than £25,000 will be realized by Government."

For more than a quarter of a century this debt has cast upon Liberia the blighting shadow of defalcation or repudiation, and it is gratifying to learn that the Government, even at this late day, has recognized and begun to liquidate its legal obligations to its English creditors, although the debt was contracted by such a fraudulent agency and on such usurious terms that little was realized from the loan.

WHAT LIBERIA OFFERS TO THE EMIGRANT.

The territory of Liberia embraces what is generally conceded to be the most eligible part of the entire west coast of Africa, having a frontage of about 350 miles on the Atlantic ocean, between the parallel of 4° 30′ and 8° 30′ north latitude, and extending interiorward toward the Niger river a distance of about 200 miles. It thus has a total area of about 70,000 square miles, or it is about 3,000 square miles larger than the six New England States of this country.

As in all other tropical countries, so in Liberia, the year is classified into two seasons, named "dry" and "rainy." It must not be understood by these terms that there is no rain during the "dry season" and no sunshine during the "rainy season." These names simply indicate predominant characteristics of the climate during certain parts of the year, but every month has its sunshine and its rain. The "dry season" is generally considered as commencing about the middle of November and ending the middle of May following, when the "rainy season" commences and extends to about the middle of November following. The extremes of temperature as indicated by the thermometer are much less than they are in this country, and are reported to be from 65° to 90°. The early part of the "dry season" has usually been regarded as a more favorable time for emigrating from this country to Liberia.

In reference to other environment affecting the personal comfort of the inhabitant of Liberia, Prof. O. F. Cook, a very competent scientist of the United States, who spent a considerable portion of five years, 1892 to 1897, in exploring and investigating that country, says:

"In Liberia mosquitoes, flies, and snakes are much less abun-

dant than in eastern North America. While many accounts of Liberia have been printed, few of them give a fair idea of what one may expect to experience in the way of personal comfort or annoyance from the indigenous plants and animals. Even friends of Liberia frequently refer to that country as though it were teeming with all manner of disagreeable things with which the inhabitants must do battle continually. There are, of course, annoyances, and vigilance is necessary, as everywhere else; but the conditions are by no means as bad as generally inferred, and are distinctly superior to those of most tropical and many temperate countries. As far as insects causing personal discomfort are concerned, Liberia is distinctly preferable to the United States in summer. One can go into the forest and remain as long as he pleases with no fear of mosquitoes, gnats, or flies."

The present population of Liberia is estimated at about 20,000 civilized Negroes, largely of American origin, and 1,000,000 natives, who have been more or less favorably affected by contact with their civilized brethren for the last three-quarters of a century. As the present population of the New England States is about 5,000,000, it will readily be seen that there is an abundance of spare room yet in Liberia awaiting the advent of the enterprising emigrant.

Beginning at the northwest boundary, its principal rivers are the Manna, Cape Mount, Half Cape Mount, St. Paul's, Montserrado, Junk, St. Johns, Cestos, Sinoe, and Cavalla on the southeast boundary, all of which empty into the Atlantic ocean. As is well known, the continent of Africa has around most of its border a narrow rim of low and marshy ground, and then quite suddenly rises into the high plateaus that characterize its interior. The high plateau formation of this continent gives it a mean altitude above the level of the ocean of more than twice that of the continent of Europe, and this feature largely and favorably modifies the climate of the former. The rivers in Liberia are navigable only a distance of from 15 to 20 miles before rapids and falls are encountered which interrupt continuous navigation from their mouths, although they are often navigable for long distances above these obstructions. The country is well supplied with water by rivers with their numerous tributaries and by cool and clear springs, abounding everywhere.

Liberia is not a country of arid plains, burning sands, or rocky, inaccessible mountain peaks, but everywhere is available for cultivation, except the narrow strip along the coast, and even there are found promontories and elevations admirably well adapted for settlements, such as Cape Mount, Half Cape Mount, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas.

As "far as the eye can reach from the highest points of land in the vicinity of the ocean the whole country presents the appearance of a deep, unbroken forest, with hilltop rising above hilltop toward the vast interior." These forests, consisting of African oak, hickory, poplar, mahogany, rosewood, mulberry, and mangrove, furnish very valuable timber, well suited for building houses, boats or ships, cabinet-work, and all the other various operations in carpentry. The palm tree, of which there are two or three varieties, is found everywhere, yielding its oil, useful for so many purposes, its palm wine, and its fibers for making hats, baskets, and other articles. The camwood and other most valuable dyewoods are also found in abundance and have been exported in large quantities.

Of the grains, Indian corn or maize grows very well in Liberia; and rice by easy cultivation gives nowhere in the world a richer return for the labor bestowed upon it.

Among the esculent roots that are grown in great perfection there are the sweet potato, yam, and cassada. Of vegetables there are produced in profusion and with little labor the choicest qualities of lima beans and several other varieties, peas, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, beets, carrots, radishes, and a good variety of melons.

Nor has nature been less bountiful in her gift of delicious fruits, which include the orange, lemon, lime, pineapple, guava, banana, mango, cocoanut, tamarind, pomegranate, cacao, and many others. In no other part of the world does the orange tree thrive better, and most of these fruits grow wild in the forests, but are greatly improved by cultivation.

The principal domesticated animals are beeves, sheep, goats, swine, geese, turkeys, ducks, and hens. The forests abound in game for the hunter, and the adjoining seas and the rivers swarm with excellent varieties of food fishes.

Although there are common reports of most valuable mineral deposits in Liberia—gold, silver, iron, etc.—these reports have not yet been verified by scientific investigation. Iron and coal

are said to have been found in considerable quantities on or near the surface of the earth.

The productions, which have been or may be made articles of commerce profitable for export, are coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, ginger, pepper, kola nuts, ground nuts, indigo, arrowroot, India rubber, dye-woods, and palm oil.

All reports of intelligent observers, extending through a long series of years, agree substantially upon the favorable representations of the country which we have given above, and the question is naturally asked, Why has there not been greater progress since its first settlement by American Negroes, seventy-eight years ago?

In answer to this question the familiar lines of good old Bishop Heber readily suggest themselves:

> "Though every prospect pleases
> And only man is vile."

There has been commendable, although very slow, progress in the part of Africa now known as Liberia since Captain Stockton and Dr. Ayres made the first purchase of a tract of territory there, including Cape Montserrado, in 1822.

At that time the entire territory was an unbroken wilderness, wild from nature's hand, inhabited by naked tribes of Negro savages, utterly destitute of even the faintest traces of Christianity or civilization, and whose only article of commerce was their own flesh and blood.

As to the present condition of Liberia, I quote from Professor Cook, to whom I have before alluded:

"There are, however, two other comparisons which I wish to institute as affording a second view of the whole matter. The first is for the purpose of estimating Liberia's position in the series of African colonies of European powers. The English colonies are without doubt the best governed and most prosperous on the West Coast. Military strength has kept the native populations quiet at least within a certain radius of the more important posts, and the result has been the growth of several large trading centers, such as Freetown, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos. The apparent prosperity of such places is much greater than appears at any point in Liberia; but when one comes to look for civilization expressed in land under cultivation, comfortable houses, family life, and enlightened public opinion,

Liberia, with all her deplorable weakness and retarded development, is so far ahead of any other part of tropical Africa that more particular comparison is quite unnecessary. I am not comparing Monrovia with the towns mentioned, but the agricultural productive communities of Liberia with those of the European colonies. From all accounts it will be entirely safe to say that in no colony is there a tithe of the civilization to be found in Liberia, the European population being in both cases excepted. These facts, together with the generally admitted natural advantages of Liberia, indicate that there is no other point which offers readier access or promises greater results for philanthropic effort in tropical Africa.

"The second comparison to be drawn is between these same agricultural districts of Liberia and those of the Southern United States. Here, again, there is no uncertainty. A careful examination of a typical or somewhat superior southern community brought me to the surprised realization that the average Liberian citizen is, from his standpoint, entirely justified in his belief in his success and his resulting self-satisfaction. Many Liberian coffee-planters have placed themselves in a financial and social position equaling that of their former masters in the South, and some settlements have, as a whole, succeeded in all probability far beyond any southern Negro community of equal size. In the town referred to, with a population of about 2,000, two-thirds black, there was only one Negro whose material prosperity would stand comparison with the first fifty heads of families in any Liberian farming community of the same size, and in the more strictly rural district surrounding this Alabama town the whole population, white and black together, would fare scarcely better. In a drive of several miles in the country I saw no white farmer's house which would compare with any belonging to Liberian planters in the St. Paul's River region. The difference was so striking that careful compilations and laborious estimates were entirely unnecessary. There could not be the slightest doubt that colonists in Liberia had far surpassed in material prosperity the agricultural part of their race in this country. Of city populations we have in Liberia practically none, while in America the comparatively rare cases of individual wealth achieved by Negroes is more than overbalanced by the degradation and criminality of the slum population so rapidly accumulating."

Before criticising the Liberians too harshly for not having realized the earlier sanguine expectations of their friends, we should reflect that it is now conceded that the development of a race requires a much longer period of time than was supposed by the founders of this Society. If we look at our own country we find that the progress of the Negro race since its emancipation, aided as it has been by the personal contact and intelligent and consecrated services of thousands of the best men and women and hundreds of millions of dollars of the white race, falls far below the expectations of its friends at the close of the civil war in 1865.

In his recent testimony before the Congressional Industrial Commission, President Frissell, of the famous Hampton colored school, quoted his predecessor, General Armstrong, as expressing the opinion that, taking the Negro population as a whole in the United States since the close of the civil war, one-third of it had retrograded, one-third had remained stationary, and one-third had progressed. We can at least make as favorable a statement of the average progress of the Liberians.

That a large majority of the leading colored people of the United States at present look askance upon any scheme of colonization or even emigration is very evident, and it is equally patent that these leaders of the race are not pure Negroes and in many of them the blood and inherited predilections of the white race largely predominate. The motto emblazoned upon their banner is, "Let down your buckets where you are." Excellent as we may concede this motto to be in general, nevertheless we venture to assert that it is not of universal application nor a panacea for all the ills that constitute a most vexed and serious race problem in this country.

That this recently promulgated motto for the race does not admit of universal application has been clearly demonstrated in the past history of the world. Such was not the divine direction to the Children of Israel in the midst of their Egyptian surroundings, and such was not the motto of the brave and hardy men who left the material wealth and comforts of the old world to found in an American wilderness a nation which now stands foremost in intelligence, wealth, power, and all that goes to make the most advanced Christian civilization.

The Report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1899.* CR.

Received Donations	$225 00	Paid Education in Liberia	$979 51
Annuities	3,848 78	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., Colonization Building	396 59
Interest of securities	1,691 26	Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	363 13
Rents of Colonization Building	1,319 91	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; Clerk, (12 mos.), $825; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	2,805 00
Loans paid	12,700 00	Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, gas, etc	219 26
Loan from National Bank of Washington	4,000 00	Investments	17,000 00
Passage money refunded	5 00	Loan from National Bank of Washington.	3,000 00
		Interest on loan from the National Bank of Washington	27 00
		Passages of Allan Yancey and Walter F. Hawkins and wife	323 00
		Amount refunded to the National Bank of Washington credited twice on deposit book.	6 25
		Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., scholarship	50 00
		Miscellaneous	105 00
Receipts	$23,789 95	Disbursements	$25,274 74
Balance January 1, 1899	1,491 31	Balance January 1, 1900	6 52
	$25,281 26		$25,281 26

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1899, and the vouchers for disbursements, and find the same correct.

C. W. HOWARD.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January* 16, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointod Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 17, 1899, were presented and approved.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon the recommendation of the committee the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT:

1899 REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D., Md.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, England.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Robert B. Davidson, Pa.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Kan.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Pa.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1896 Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D.D., D.C.
1897 Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., D. C
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1900 Hon. J. L. M. Curry, L. L. D., D. C.
900 Hon. John Eaton, L. L. D., D. C.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1900.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., President, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held January 17, 1899, were presented and approved.

A note was received from Mr. J. J. Darlington, a member of the Executive Committee, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting and to serve on the Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. James L. Norris and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the Committee reported the following-named delegates, appointed for the year 1900, present:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Gilbert Emley.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—The Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, and Mr. Clement W. Howard.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Emley, it was—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Dr. Huntington and Dr. Smith.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Howard.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Dr. Smith and Mr. Emley.

Committee on Emigration.—Dr. Sunderland and Mr. Norris.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Emley, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Sunderland were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

For the Executive Committee.—The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Joseph J. Darlington, and Mr. Clement W. Howard.

For Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

For Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1899, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies would urge the importance, in view of the slender resources of the several Auxiliary Societies and the danger that the funds at their disposal be scattered or lost, of devising some way in which these several funds may be combined and placed at the disposal of the parent Society, and would recommend that the Executive Committee give special attention to this matter during the coming year.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee respectfully reports that the emigration of Negroes from this country to Liberia during the past year is not without encouragement; more than fifty emigrants have gone there, and many of them at their own expense. This Society is only limited by lack of funds in its work of aiding Negroes in the United States who desire to emigrate to Liberia. In the past year it has helped a few to that Republic, and would gladly have helped more. The indications are that this emigration will in the future increase, and many of these people will seek their fortunes in Liberia quite independent of any financial aid from this Society.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

It is not our object in this report to direct the attention of the Society to the importance of the education of the Negro race at large, but to the urgent need of far greater effort for the training of those who propose to emigrate to Liberia.

In accordance with the sound policy on which the Society has determined to act in the future, of sending out only those who by their physical, intellectual, and moral character seem qualified to aid in developing the resources of the country, and in adding not only to its population, but also to its real strength and wealth, your committee urge the Society to endeavor to secure both from the several State societies and from other friends of colonization in all parts of our country, the necessary means of educating young men and women for Liberia. And we further suggest that, after providing pecuniary means for their education, our Society make arrangements with the principals of some of the best colored seminaries of the South to seek for those among their pupils who may desire to emigrate, and who by their culture and character may give the brightest promise of efficient service to the little Republic.

The American Colonization Society might thus obtain, year after year,

from our best colored institutions of learning the most cultured and approved class of emigrants. What prevents us from maturing and executing some such plan for the education and preparation of emigrants for Liberia?

And let us not be discouraged in our efforts to arouse our national legislators to the importance of aiding and protecting this little struggling African State.

President Grammer read a very interesting paper on the Negro problem in this country and colonization in Liberia.

Mr. Emley made a statement of the financial condition of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, showing its invested funds to amount to about $20,000.

Dr. Smith made a statement of the financial condition of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, showing their invested funds amounted to about $42,000.

Both gentlemen expressed a desire for the fullest coöperation with this Society, believing that the combined efforts and resources of all the societies could be made much more effective in promoting the general object in view than can be secured by separate administration.

On motion of Mr. Emley, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. Ormond Wilson,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March* 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

*382.

EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FEBRUARY 12, 1901.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1901.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Chairman.*

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.
MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.
MR. JOSEPH J. DARLINGTON.
MR. CLEMENT W. HOWARD.
MR. THEOPHILUS E. ROESSLE.

Secretary:

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

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THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The death of Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England, takes from this Society a distinguished member and one of its Vice-Presidents for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Arthington was a wealthy Englishman, of profound religious convictions, who used his large means most liberally for the benefit of the less fortunate of his fellow-men. He gave freely to religious missions, and in June, 1868, he donated to the American Colonization Society £1,000, accompanied by a statement of his desire "to make a most vigorous effort, in living expectant faith joined to intensely earnest prayer, to subdue all Africa before the Lord by colonizing a breadth of four degrees of territory entirely across the African continent."

The money was received in the following November, and in transmitting it Mr. Arthington stated that he wished it "laid out in sending persons to Liberia in whom it is unmistakably evident that they have the highest welfare of Africa at heart."

The Board of Directors of this Society passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That we tender our grateful thanks to Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, for his generous gift of £1,000 for the passage and settlement in Liberia of emigrants selected with reference to their fitness to promote the regeneration of Africa."

This Society, in administering Mr. Arthington's bequest of about $5,000, selected 79 persons—men, women, and children—from Windsor, Bertie county, North Carolina, who embarked for Liberia on the ship *Golconda* in Hampton Roads, November 11, 1869, and it is stated in the records that "they possessed unusual qualifications for usefulness and appeared to come up to the requirements of the generous donor whose name they are to perpetuate."

These 79 selected emigrants were located in a rich agricultural region on the right bank of the St. Paul river, about 20

miles above its mouth, and the settlement was named "Arthington."

From that date until the present time Arthington has been most prosperous as an agricultural community, unequaled by any other Liberian settlement.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Two Bulletins, Nos. 16 and 17, each of 96 pages, No. 16 containing a half-tone portrait of the Hon. J. J. Ross, Vice-President of Liberia, and No. 17, one of the Hon. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State of Liberia at the date of publication, have been published.

Of each Bulletin an edition of 1,500 copies was issued, and in response to calls for information they were distributed widely over this country and Liberia.

The applications for assistance in emigrating to Liberia were numerous, but we regret to say that a majority of them came from persons whose chief claim seemed to be that they were not doing well in this country.

It is the business of this Society to be well posted in whatever relates to Liberia, and to furnish to all inquirers the most reliable information available. This involves quite an extensive correspondence.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year the Society has furnished a free passage for emigrants to Liberia as follows:

Miss Cordelia Iris Durham, aged 20, teacher, from Little Rock, Arkansas, December, 1900.

Eugene R. Gravelly, aged 27, teacher, and his wife, Mrs. Eugene R. Gravelly, aged 23, teacher, both from Atlanta, Georgia, December, 1900.

From reports in newspapers and other sources, information has been received of quite a large number of emigrants who have gone to Liberia from this country and paid their own expenses during the past year, and it is believed that this independent emigration is increasing from year to year.

The present resources of this Society enable it to assist only a few emigrants annually, and its purpose is to aid only young

men and women morally, physically, and mentally strong and well qualified to render good service in building up a new country.

EDUCATION.

The Hall Free School, at Harper, Cape Palmas, has been in successful operation during the past year. The same efficient local board of trustees and the same teacher, Mr. Samuel J. Dossen, have conducted the school now for several years and appear to have discharged their respective duties to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the school.

The whole number of pupils enrolled was 153, the average number enrolled was 101, of whom 58 were born of native African or heathen parents.

Graham School No. 1, at Greenville, Sinoe county; Graham School No. 2, at Royesville, Montserrado county, and Graham School No. 3, at Brewerville, Montserrado county, have continued in regular operation throughout the year. This Society assists in the payment of the salaries of the teachers of these schools upon the following conditions: The Liberians are to provide acceptable buildings and furniture, the schools are to be subject to the general supervision of our agent in Liberia, and payments are to be made only upon the receipt by this Society of reports of the schools, approved by our agent.

The highest aim that any assistance to Liberia can have is to help her to help herself, and it will be readily apparent that our educational assistance is on this line.

With the same end in view an arrangement was made for the sale of the best American school text books and appliances through our agent in Liberia at a price not exceeding the wholesale cost in this country, thereby enabling many parents to equip their children properly for school without being subjected to exorbitant expense or dependent upon the charity of missionary societies for the miscellaneous supplies at their disposal. Mr. Stevens, our agent, has reported a gratifying increase in the amount of sales for the past year.

The "Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Scholarship," supported by this Society in Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded for the year 1900 to Mr Eugene R.

Gravelly. Prof. J. W. E. Bowen, D. D., acting president of the seminary, speaks of him as follows:

"Last year the 'Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Scholarship' was given to Mr. Eugene R. Gravelly. Mr. Gravelly sustained a good record while in the seminary. His general average was good, making little more than second grade. On many studies he made first grade. His Christian character and intelligent zeal for missionary work impressed us that the scholarship was wisely spent. He has been accepted as a missionary for Africa and will sail with Bishop Hartzell.

"It is gratifying to us to observe that this is the fourth man who has received the scholarship and who goes to Africa as a missionary. It is of special note that the new enterprise in our work in Africa was inaugurated by young men who have been assisted by the 'Theodore Lewis Mason. M. D., Scholarship.'

"I mention these items to confirm your faith in placing the scholarship in the seminary and to assure you that its future wise administration will be our constant care.

"The Rev. W. W. Lucas, A. M., B. D., is now the secretary of the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa. His office is in the seminary and he is giving his whole time to the work. His early training and choice of life fit him admirably to bring large results to the missionary work for Africa. Any information which you may desire on the work will be gladly furnished by him as well as by any member of the Foundation.

"We wish to thank you, moreover, for furnishing the different bands with copies of your bulletin, LIBERIA."

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS IN LIBERIA.

Minister Smith, of Monrovia, in a letter addressed to this Society under date of September 6, 1900, notes as evidence of recent legislative progress in Liberia the enactment of a criminal code defining crimes and fixing punishments, instead of depending upon English and American laws; the creation of a bureau of education, the reopening of the College of Liberia, the enactment of an election and registration law, the establishment of bonded warehouses in every port of entry, thus reconstructing the customs regulations of the Republic; the organization of the Grand Cape Mount region into a new terri-

tory, with Robertsport as the capital, and the creation of the Liberian Mining Association, with a capital stock of $300,000 and the right to employ the service of foreign individuals or companies, who shall have the privilege, under the direction of the association, of entering lands acquired by the latter and prospecting thereon. The president of the association is Mr. F. O. Thorne, of Cape Palmas. Mr. Smith adds that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the reopening of the ports of entry, closed for the last 35 years, to foreign trade.

It is understood that Mr. Julius C. Stevens prepared the bills for what appear to be the two most important of the acts enumerated above, the criminal code and the bureau of education, and was instrumental in their passage, and it is gratifying to this Society to know that their agent in Liberia is rendering so valuable service to that country.

The Government of Liberia, appreciating his qualifications for the office and in recognition of his services in drafting and securing the passage of the educational act, appointed Mr. Stevens the chief executive officer of the bureau of education and the general superintendent of the public schools of the country. He has entered upon his duties, has inaugurated measures that promise great improvements, and is personally visiting and inspecting the schools in all parts of the country. As the agent of this Society he reports to it regularly the work that he is doing, the condition of the schools, and the progress being made.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Liberia College was founded through the agency of an association organized and incorporated in Massachusetts in 1850 under the title of "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia." The first work of this board of trustees was to raise funds in this country to enable them to carry out their project. At a later date, about 1861, the legislature of Liberia chartered the college and enacted such laws as were necessary to put the college in operation. Under this arrangement there were two boards of trustees, one in Massachusetts and one in Liberia, jointly controlling the college. The New York State Colonization Society, having received quite a large amount of

funds for educational purposes, also contributed liberally to its support.

The institution was thus carried on for a period of more than a score of years, and in its most prosperous days had a very able corps of pure Negro professors—Blyden, Crummell, Barclay, Gibson, and others—and its graduates have proved to be most able and valuable citizens of the little Republic.

This college project was undertaken and carried on independent of this Society, and in fact its work was considered to be outside of the specific chartered purpose of the American Colonization Society, which was for "the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever."

For reasons not necessary to be related in detail here, the chief of which was the want of funds, the college suspended operations several years ago.

Early in the past year the legislature passed an act to reopen the college, and provided that "one-half of the export duty on piassava, one-half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and all escheated property be set apart as an endowment for this purpose."

It will be noticed that the above is not a specific money appropriation and we have not the data to enable us to judge of its value expressed in currency. We sincerely hope, however, that the financial ability of the government of Liberia may be commensurate with the educational zeal of its legislature.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT COLEMAN.

Mr. Stevens, our agent in Liberia, has informed us that under the pressure of public dissatisfaction on account of his "interior policy" or policy in dealing with the natives and still uncivilized tribes of Liberia, in December last President Coleman resigned his office and the Hon. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State, under the law succeeded him as President of the Republic.

Whether or not there was justification for dissatisfaction sufficient to call for so radical a step we have not yet learned, but in any event it is gratifying to know that the change was made in a peaceful, orderly manner, and in accordance with law.

EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE THE SOCIETIES.

The American Colonization Society, the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, the New York State Colonization Society, and the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, a Massachusetts society, all independently holding funds in trust for Liberia, although not in large amounts, this Society thought it possible to consolidate these funds and thus do more effective work, and with this end in view entered into correspondence with the other societies named above.

After full deliberation, each of the other societies reported that it was found to be impracticable or inexpedient to enter into such an arrangement.

HISTORY OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND LIBERIA.

On March 3, 1819, an act of Congress was approved, of which sections 2 and 7 read as follows:

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such Negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction, and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the Negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

"SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry this law into effect."

President Monroe appointed the person or persons "residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the Negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color," "*with an express injunction to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization.*"

President Lincoln, in his message to Congress, December 3, 1861, said:

"Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes,' approved

August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States and must be provided for in some way.

"Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation, in lieu, *pro tanto*, of direct taxes or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively; that such persons or such acceptance by the General Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes (or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence) at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization.

"To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for whites remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of securing Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population.

"On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity that without which the Government itself cannot be perpetuated?"

On April 16, 1862, an act of Congress was approved of which section 11 reads as follows:

"SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District [District of Columbia], including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the republics of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine: *Provided*, The expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each emigrant."

This appropriation was never expended.

On July 16, 1862, an act of Congress was approved, of which section 1 reads as follows:

"To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the probable passage of a confiscation bill, five hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the confiscated property, to be used at the discretion of the President in securing the right of colonization of said persons made free, and in payment of the necessary expenses of their removal."

This appropriation was never expended.

President Lincoln, in his message to Congress, December 6, 1864, said:

"Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

"I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor toward the colony from all civilized nations."

On April 7, 1866, an act of Congress was approved which reads as follows :

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Government of the Republic of Liberia any one of the gunboats now or hereafter included in the Navy of the United States, her armament, tackle, apparel, and furniture, which may be acceptable to that Government, and can, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, be conveniently spared for that purpose, and upon a valuation to be fixed by him.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to enter into a contract with any person duly empowered by the government of that Republic, by which that Government shall engage to repay to the United States the value of the gunboat to be transferred: *Provided,* That the contract shall stipulate for the full reimbursement to the United States of the value of such gunboat in annual installments, not exceeding ten in number, with interest on each at six per centum per annum from the date of the contract."

The transfer of a gunboat, as authorized above, was never effected.

President Arthur, in his message to Congress, December 4, 1882, said:

" The Government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that Republic and the British possession of Sierra Leone."

In his message to Congress, December 4, 1883, he said:

" Through our ministers at London and at Monrovia, this Government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain touching the northwestern boundary of that Republic.

" There is a prospect of adjustment of the dispute by the adoption of the Mannah river as the line. This arrangement is a compromise of the conflicting territorial claims and takes from Liberia no country over which it has maintained effective jurisdiction."

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, December 6, 1886, said:

" The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty of maintaining

effective sovereignty over its outlying districts have exposed that Republic to encroachment. It cannot be forgotten that this distant community is an offshoot of our own system, owing its origin to the associated benevolence of American citizens, whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nucleus of civilization in the Dark Continent have commanded respect and sympathy everywhere, especially in this country. Although a formal protectorate over Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to assist in all proper ways in the maintenance of its integrity is obvious and has been consistently announced during nearly half a century. I recommend that, in the reorganization of our navy, a small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs, be presented to Liberia, to be employed by it in the protection of its coastwise revenues."

The Congress did not authorize the presentation of a vessel to Liberia as recommended above.

President Harrison, in his message to Congress, December 6, 1892, said:

"In consequence of the action of the French Government in proclaiming a protectorate over certain tribal districts of the West Coast of Africa, eastward of the San Pedro river, which has long been regarded as the southeastern boundary of Liberia, I have felt constrained to make protest against this encroachment upon the territory of a republic which was founded by citizens of the United States and toward which this country has for many years held the intimate relation of a friendly counselor."

During the second administration of President Cleveland, upon the request of this Society, Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, addressed the following letter, September 9, 1893, to Beverly Y. Payne, representative of the United States in Liberia:

"I herewith enclose copy of a memorial addressed to this department by the American Colonization Society. It is stated in the memorial that the pending treaty between France and Liberia, by which it is proposed, in effect, that Liberia shall cede to France that portion of Liberian territory between the

Rivers Cavalla and the San Pedro, is in gross violation of the purposes of the founders of the colony of Maryland in Liberia and the rights and privileges to which the memorialists are entitled for the execution of such purposes.

"In view of the circumstances under which Liberia was founded and finally assumed its position as an independent nation, of the objects had in view by its founders, and of the peculiarly intimate relation which has always existed between the two republics, this Government has claimed and exercised the right, as the next friend of Liberai, to aid her in preventing any encroachment of foreign powers on her territorial sovereignty. It was in accordance with this policy that when this department was informed by the French minister in this country, in a note of November, 1891, that certain territory long recognized as a part of Liberia had been placed 'under the sovereignty or under the protection of France,' the United States minister to France was instructed as follows:

"'Occupying this position, as Liberia does, and bound to the United States by especial ties, which, strong in their origin, have been further strengthened by half a century of intimate relationship, it is apparent that this Government and people could not behold unmoved, much less acquiesce in, any proceeding on the part of the neighbors of Liberia which might assume to dispose of any territory justly claimed and long admitted to belong to the Republic without the concurrence and consent of Liberia as an independent and sovereign contractant.'

"Having thus asserted and insisted upon the rights of Liberia as an independent sovereignty, this Government feels that it stands upon strong moral grounds in protesting against any action by that government tending to defeat the objects for which, under American auspices, Liberia was founded and grew to be one of the nations of the earth. These objects are well set forth in the enclosed memorial, and it is the opinion of this Government that the proposed treaty, if ratified by the Liberian Government, cannot fail to result in serious detriment to the interests of the memorialists."

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, December 4, 1893, said:

"A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia between the Cavalla and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that Republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained.

"More recently negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French Government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjustment certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention at last advices had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive.

"Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little Commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign State on the West Coast of Africa, this Government has suggested to the French Government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unconstrained consent."

The Liberian Government did not heed the advice of the United States so favorable to them. They ratified the treaty, thereby yielding to France the strip of territory between the Cavalla river on the west and the San Pedro on the east, having a frontage of 75 miles on the Atlantic ocean. They thus lost the independent control of the Cavalla, a valuable river for transportation and commerce.

From the foregoing extracts from legislation by the Congress and messages of the Presidents, it is evident that the positive anti-colonization and anti-imperial policy of the United States Government announced by President Monroe at the outset of the settlement of Liberia by Negroes from this country, influenced and handicapped the Government from 1819 down to a recent date, but the events of the last two years appear to indicate a change of national policy at hand and one that may yet inure to the benefit of Liberia through a more practical and active interest in her welfare on the part of the United States.

CONCLUSION.

Under the auspices of eminent statesmen and philanthropists of the United States the little Republic of Liberia was settled by Negroes from the United States 79 years ago. Fifty-four years ago it made its declaration of independence and has been recognized as a sovereignty by all the civilized nations of the world.

Since then it has maintained its independent nationality, although its progress has not been what its friends have expected and desired. Its form of government is modeled after that of the United States.

Its territory lies on the best portion of the West Coast of Africa, having a frontage of about 350 miles on the Atlantic ocean and extending back into the interior about 200 miles.

Its present population consists of about 20,000 American Negroes and their descendants, and 1,000,000 native Africans, those nearest to the settlements being civilized or partially so.

In the struggle to maintain its nationality under adverse circumstances and surroundings, Liberia deserves the sympathy and, at least, moral support of every civilized country, and more especially of the United States.

The citizens of the United States through the American Colonization Society have expended over $3,000,000 in founding Liberia. Most of this expenditure was made prior to the general emancipation of slaves in this country. Since that event the benevolence of the country in behalf of the Negro has been to a great extent diverted from Liberia and directed almost exclusively toward his education and improvement here.

Liberia affords abundance of unoccupied and undeveloped territory, the richest and most productive soil, a climate suited to the Negro, and an independent government of republican form that has maintained itself for more than half a century, and in the fierce contest now going on between the different races of men it may be yet that this little independent republic, away out on the West Coast of Africa, will be recognized as holding out the most favorable opportunities to the Negro race.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1900.* CR.

Received donations	$227 00	Paid education in Liberia	$1,788 35
Annuities	3,972 57	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., Colonization Building	416 09
Interest of securities	2,155 29	Printing Annual Report and Bulletins	395 55
Rents of Colonization Building	1,390 43	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; clerk, (12 mos.), $900; janitor (12 mos.), $180	2,880 00
Loans paid	2,500 00	Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, gas, etc	208 00
Sale of school books and supplies to Liberia College, Liberia	93 00	Investments (D. C. taxes on Analostan Island)	1,058 85
Membership fees	2 00	Loan from National Bank of Washington	1,000 00
		Interest on loan from National Bank of Washington	7 54
		Passages of Miss Cordelia Iris Durham and Eugene R. Gravelly and wife to Liberia	500 00
		Amount refunded National Bank of Washington for erroneously crediting draft on Jones Falls stock, interest having ceased	6 25
		Attorneys fees	486 20
		Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., Scholarship	50 00
		Miscellaneous	45 00
Receipts	$10,340 29	Disbursements	$8,841 83
Balance January 1, 1900	6 52	Balance January 1, 1901	1,504 98
	$10,346 81		$10,346 81

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1900, and the vouchers for disbursements and find the same correct.

C. W. HOWARD.
A. J. HUNTINGTON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *February* 12, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, postponed from January 15, was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 16, 1900, were presented and approved.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon the recommendation of the committee the following officers were elected :

PRESIDENT:

1899 REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D., Md.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D, D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Pa.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Kans.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Pa.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1896 Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., D.C.
1897 Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., D. C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1900 Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., D. C.
1900 Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., D. C.
1901 Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Mass.
1901 Rev. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, D. D., Bishop of Africa.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 12, 1901.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today, the meeting having been postponed from January 15, at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., President, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. George M. Adams, D. D.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held January 16, 1900, were presented and approved.

Notes were received from Mr. James L. Norris and Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle, members of the Executive Committee, regretting their inability, by reason of sickness, to be present at the meeting.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported the following-named delegates, appointed for the year 1901, present:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Gilbert Emley.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Rev. George M. Adams, D.D.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

The Rev. Dr. Adams also represented the Massachusetts Society named "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," of which he is a member.

Whereupon, on motion of Rev. Dr. Sunderland, it was—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Dr. Sunderland.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Clement W. Howard and Rev. Dr. Huntington.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Emley.

Committee on Emigration.—Rev. Dr. Huntington.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Emley and Rev. Dr. Adams were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-fourth Annua Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, the Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Emley, chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

For the Executive Committee.—The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Joseph J. Darlington, Mr. Clement W. Howard, and Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle.

For Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

For Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

The following report of Mr. Howard, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, was presented, read, and, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1900, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully reports that it is the earnest conviction of the American Colonization Society that the Government of the United States should be induced, if possible, to take some more practical interest in the well-being of the Republic of Liberia, in promoting trade between the two countries, and thus incidentally facilitating emigration to Africa; and, further, in view of the action of our Government in former years in extending its sympathy to the infant Republic in its embarrassing relations, especially with the governments of France and Great Britain, it is devoutly to be hoped that the same good offices may be not only continued, but increased, so far as international law and good will may permit, and this, in our judgment, is all the more to be desired in view of the events on the African continent which are signalizing the opening of the new century on which we have entered.

Mr. Emley, chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies reports that the same hearty sympathy as existed in former years with the parent Society is maintained by the several State societies, and while legal obstacles seem to prevent a combination of the several funds, they are disposed to unite, as far as practicable, in the application of their income to the objects of common interest to all. The funds of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society are safely invested and well cared for, and the members of the Society are all thoroughly agreed to apply their money and devote their best efforts to the furtherance of the welfare of the Republic of Liberia.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

The policy of this Society within a few years past has been to exercise greater care in regard to the character of those whom we send forth to become citizens of Liberia and to control its future affairs. This Society wishes to provide only those of our Negro population with the means of settling in the young Republic who are strongly recommended to us as possessing those qualities which will make them useful members of that small but important State, and we recommend to the Society, first, to make still greater effort to obtain suitable persons as emigrants to Liberia, which needs men of moral force for its development and prosperity; and, second, to increase its means with which to aid suitable Negro applicants in emigrating to the land of their fathers.

A letter was received from the Hon. James L. Norris, Treasurer, stating in detail the condition of the funds, invested and in hand, belonging to the Society, and asking instructions with reference to the notes held by this Society, the payment of which was secured by deeds of trust on some wharf property in Georgetown and on Analostan island. He also expressed his regrets that he was detained by illness from the meeting and his earnest wishes for its success.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the investments secured by deeds of trust on wharf property in Georgetown and on Analostan island were referred to Mr. Norris, Treasurer, and Mr. Darlington, attorney of the Society, with power to take such action in the premises as they may deem best.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Grammer, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That we, the members of this Society, convey to the Hon. James L. Norris, Treasurer, the assurance of our sincere regret that he is kept from us today by sickness, that we hold in grateful appreciation his valued services as our Treasurer, and that we trust his health, in the good providence of God, may be very soon restored.

The Rev. Dr. Adams made an interesting address, in which he fully set forth the condition and purposes of the "Massachusetts State Colonization Society" and "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia."

Mr. Emley also made an interesting address relating to the affairs of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March* 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever: and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

8382.2

EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 21, 1902.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1902.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D., *Chairman.*

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON.
Mr. JAMES L. NORRIS.
Mr. JOSEPH J. DARLINGTON.
Mr. CLEMENT W. HOWARD.
Mr. THEOPHILUS E. ROESSLE.
Mr. WILLIAM B. GURLEY.

Secretary:

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 21, 1902.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1902.

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

We approach our annual report with the solemn thought that we have lost our chairman, the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., since last we met. For twenty years he was a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, and from January 28, 1892, its chairman. He entered upon his duties at a time when there were funds to pay for the conflicting necessities so constantly presented to the members and he remained until after people had almost forgotten the very name of the Society. As his death occurred before the issue of our last Bulletin, a due notice of it was taken in its pages, and therefore we find it unnecessary to repeat here what was said concerning him on that occasion. The place as Chairman of the Executive Committee has been filled by the election of the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., a member of the Executive Committee, and by Mr. William B. Gurley to fill the vacancy in the Committee.

BULLETINS.

As usual, two Bulletins, Nos. 18 and 19—No. 18 containing a half-tone picture of the Executive Mansion, Monrovia, Liberia, and No. 19 a half-tone portrait of the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chairman of the Executive Committee—have been published.

An edition of 1,500 copies of each Bulletin has been issued to those calling for information, both in this country and in Liberia.

APPLICANTS FOR EMIGRATION.

The applicants for assistance in emigrating to Liberia have become more numerous than formerly, but we regret to say that

they do not present very good reasons. Frequently it is stated that they are not doing well here, and there is no reason to suppose that they would do any better if they were sent to a foreign country.

It is the business of this Society to ascertain what is the reason that they are not doing well here before giving them advice to emigrate.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year this Society has furnished a free passage to an emigrant to Liberia as follows: Benjamin W. Payne, aged 26 years, doctor, from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, born in Liberia.

Mr. Payne was sent to the United States by Miss Sharp, a missionary in Monrovia, to be educated, several years ago. When this had been accomplished, she asked this Society to assist him in returning, which it did near the close of the last year. From the reports Mr. Payne received from the professors in Meharry Medical College, this Society was induced to believe that if returned he would make a good citizen of Liberia.

EDUCATION.

The Hall Free School at Harper, Cape Palmas, has been in successful operation during the past year. There has been no change in the efficient local board of trustees nor in the excellent teacher of the school during the year, and the patrons of the school appear to be satisfied with the present arrangement. The interest in the small fund set apart by the Maryland Society and Mr. Hall for the support of this school has decreased considerably since their action, and the amount paid to the teacher is less than it was thus intended to be.

The whole number of pupils enrolled was 142. The average number enrolled was 118, of whom 52 were born of native African or heathen parents.

Graham School, No. 1, at Greenville, Sinoe county; Graham Schools, Nos. 2 and 3, at Royesville, Montserrado county, have been continued in regular operation through the year. This Society assists in the payment of the salaries of the teachers of these schools upon the following condition: The Liberians are to provide acceptable buildings and furniture for these schools,

which are to be subject to the general supervision of our agent in Liberia, and payments are to be made only upon the receipt by this Society of reports of the schools approved by our agent.

We have furnished Mr. Stevens, our agent in Liberia, with $1,419.52 worth of text books since our Annual Meeting last year. These will be furnished to the citizens of Liberia at a price not exceeding their wholesale cost in this country, thereby enabling many parents to send their children to school prepared to learn from proper books without being dependent upon charity.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The bill for the creation of a Bureau of Education has met with the approval of the people, and Mr. Julius C. Stevens has filled the office created by it with great satisfaction to all parties.

He has succeeded during the past year in publishing a Hand Book for Teachers, which shows how much interest he feels in the work itself. He makes the statement of his estimate of the power of teaching as follows:

"If after careful perusal and study of this book the teacher has become awake to the importance of his calling and actually does better work in the school-room and vicinity, then our labor will not have been in vain.

"Mistaken ideas lead them to disregard and violate the physical and moral laws, and when these laws in silence execute the penalties, nobody seems to know the cause. They do not know they suffer from their own doing. Here comes in the work of the teacher. He is to take the child in charge and plant in his mind right ideas of things. One who has been taught to think right from childhood will not depart from it when he is old.

"To be honest, truthful, willing to do right in things small and great, knowing that right-doing will pay us best *here and now* and make us more happy and contented, when seeing misery in others, feeling partly responsible for it and anxious to remove it for our own good as well as others—these are some of the ideas that should be in the mind of the teacher.

"There is the school-house and yard, furniture and apparatus, a uniform system of school books, slates, etc. The teacher pictures to himself a neat, plain school-house furnished with

comfortable seats for the scholars, a chair and table for the teacher, plenty of blackboard space, crayons, a goodly number of neat, bright-eyed boys and girls, well behaved, obedient, eager to learn, and therefore prompt in their attendance, and all supplied with suitable books; the patrons of the community well disposed toward the school, having full confidence in the teacher, and ready and willing to respond to his calls for assistance in the work.

"Is the picture too bright? A real live teacher can effect all this.

"In grading a new scholar assign him a lesson which he can easily learn. Never allow a scholar to study a book or that part of a book so far in advance as to be very hard. If you start him too far on, his lesson will always be hard. He will never understand anything clearly. He will become discouraged and leave the school, to become a bad boy and later on a bad citizen.

"Set pupils to copying small words from the blackboard, such as contain the letters of the alphabet. Then let them copy a short reading lesson. See that in the copy the punctuation-marks are as they appear in the lesson. They are thereby learning reading, writing, spelling, and the proper use of language all at once and in the easiest manner.

"In the higher readers a new exercise may be introduced as to the words at the top of the lesson. Let them make short sentences, using the new words properly. It adds new words to their vocabulary and gives them a better use of language.

"Instead of spelling too much with the mouth, let the teacher pronounce the word distinctly and let each pupil write it on his slate.

"When all the words are given out it is time to correct slates, which may be done in many ways. One way is to have a pupil exchange his slate with a neighbor.

"In teaching the First Reader no arithmetic will be needed. The teacher should be the arithmetic and lay out suitable work for the class.

"In the First, Second, and Third Readers, the pupils to be taught the relations of numbers as large as 100 thoroughly, the rule should be drill. It is better for our boys and girls to be able to add correctly and quickly than to have a mere smatter-

ing of the higher branches of study, for they will have to add nearly every day of their life.

"The same principle applies in teaching geography, and the sand-board should be used to prevent it. I have known students who have studied geography thoroughly in the schools and yet failed to recognize an island when they saw one."

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

We have presented our annual donation of $50 to the Gammon Theological Seminary, at South Atlanta, Georgia, for the education of J. C. Roberts, who is in the senior year and preparing to go to Africa at the commencement of 1902.

We present the following letter from the president of that institution as showing what is intended to be done with the fund for the present year:

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
SOUTH ATLANTA, GA., *November 19, 1901.*

J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq.,
The American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th instant duly received. We have now three missionaries in Africa who were aided by your fund in the three years previous to this one. The $50 for this year was given to J. C. Roberts, who is now in the senior year and is preparing for Africa. He was born in Edwards, Mississippi, in the year 1864. He was educated at Berwyn Academy and afterwards completed the sophomore year in Fisk University, at Nashville, Tennessee. He was converted in 1880 and was licensed to preach in 1884. He is ready to go to Africa at the call of the Church at any time after May 10, 1902.

We have an excellent young man in the senior year now who has been for several years getting ready for the work in Africa. We do not see how we can keep him until he completes the course, but if you could grant him $50 for the year 1902 it would help him through nicely. I hope you will be able to make the appropriation. I shall be glad to give you any additional information you may desire.

Yours very truly,

L. G. ADKINSON, *President.*

The $50 has been forwarded to President Adkinson for the benefit of the young man mentioned.

CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.

In our last report we stated that the late Minister Smith at Monrovia, in a letter dated September 6, 1900, noted, as evi-

dencing much interest on the part of Liberians, several important acts which the Legislature had passed and which were to be utilized by the people in furthering the new civilization which is so much desired by them.

We note that one of the acts—that creating a Union Mining Company of Liberia, approved January 14, 1901—has been extended so far that the people regarded it as a direct menace to themselves, and requested the President of the Republic to resign his position for having signed a bill which would benefit only the persons who were named in it and who had sold or intended to sell all its great privileges to a few Englishmen, who would profit by it.

The action taken by the people in this matter was so effective that a new President was installed without violence, for it appears the Hon. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State, was designated by law to take the place of President in case he for any reason abandoned the office, and he was afterwards elected to the office when the time for a new election arrived. We have noticed the change thus effected with much interest, and have been very glad to see the people in general apparently approve of the change which appeared so necessary.

COLONIZATION.

During the last few years the course of events in Africa has attracted the attention of the civilized world, and the conflict has not been between the native barbarous inhabitants and the civilized races of the rest of the world, but between white races of former equal cultivation, between descendants of the Dutch who had long since made a settlement in the south of Africa and Englishmen who came later. The immediate difficulty sprang up about some valuable mines discovered within the last few years. The contest in South Africa seems not to have involved the Africans specially. It is not yet concluded, but the end is seen in the triumph of the English. How this is to affect African civilization the world has yet to decide.

The United States of America has not yet become involved in any of their political struggles. Her citizens have shared very largely in the results of an attempt to civilize a portion of the country on the northwest of the continent, but the government has refused to take any responsibility in the matter.

The support which this Society at its best gave to the theory of colonization amounted to some $50,000 a year. This amount was expended through prominent citizens of the United States in what was considered good channels for restoring the element of African success.

The results in Liberia are the work of the American Colonization Society. While slavery existed in the United States Liberia seemed to be the only relief offered to it, and prominent citizens contributed largely to its support.

When slavery was abolished, although the contributions soon ceased, yet the work had so far progressed that it seemed possible for it to go on without much of the special aid it had received hitherto.

This Society was the recipient of the endowments which had for a long time been accumulating for the common cause, and, with a due regard to the injunctions of the laws of entail, resolved to administer its office with as much efficiency as possible.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1901.* CR.

Received Donations	$226 00	Paid Education in Liberia	$1,729 52
Annuities	3,893 63	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, gas, etc., Colonization Building	801 56
Interest of securities	1,505 00	Printing Bulletins and Annual Report	392 12
Rents of Colonization Building	1,424 34	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; Clerk (12 mos.), $900; Janitor, (12 mos.), $180	2,880 00
Loans paid	6,535 25	Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, etc	212 41
Sale of Bulletins	1 60	Investments	8,992 85
Membership fees	2 00	Passage of Benjamin W. Payne to Liberia	118 12
Julius C. Stevens, agent American Colonization Society, Monrovia, Liberia, for purchase of three lawn-mowers	25 00	Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., scholarship	50 00
Receipts	$13,612 82	Miscellaneous	108 43
Balance January 1, 1901	1,504 98		
	$15,117 80		
Deficit January 1, 1902	167 21		
	$15,285 01	Disbursements	$15,285 01

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1901, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

C. W. HOWARD.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 21, 1902.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held February 12, 1901, were presented and approved.

Mr. Gilbert Emley and the Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D. D., were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon the recommendation of the committee the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT:

1899 REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D., Md.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., N. J.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1882 Mr. Henry G. Marquand, N. Y.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Kans.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Pa.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1896 Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., D.C.
1897 Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., D. C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1900 Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., D. C.
1900 Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., D. C.
1901 Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Mass.
1901 Rev. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, D. D., Bishop of Africa.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1902.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., President, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D. D.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held February 12, 1901, were presented and approved.

A note was received from Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle regretting his inability, by reason of sickness, to be present at the meeting, and Mr. James L. Norris called to state the unavoidable detention of himself and Mr. Clement W. Howard from the first part of the meeting by a business engagement.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson and Mr. John Welsh Dulles were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported the following-named delegates, appointed for the year 1902, present:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Gilbert Emley and Mr. John Welsh Dulles.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D. D.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., J. Ormond Wilson, Esq., and William B. Gurley, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Strong also represented the Massachusetts Society named "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," of which he is a member.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Huntington, it was—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Mr. Dulles and Rev. Dr. Strong.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Wilson.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Emley and Mr. Gurley.

Committee on Emigration.—Rev. Dr. Huntington and Mr. Wilson.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Emley and Rev. Dr. Strong were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The Report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, the Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Committee to nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

For the Executive Committee.—The Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Joseph J. Darlington, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle, and Mr. William B. Gurley.

For Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

For Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

The following report of Mr. Howard, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, was presented and read by Mr. Wilson, and, on motion, approved:

The standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1901, and the vouchers for the disbursements,

and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

Mr. Dulles, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Education take pleasure in reporting the apparent progress of some of the schools in Liberia and signs of more intelligent methods of work in the schools, yet it is difficult to see how much can be done with the limited financial support applicable to the work.

The agent of your Society has general supervision, and under his direction $1,729.52 has been expended for education in Liberia, an amount which, to our eyes, is very small indeed, yet even this amount would be much missed if withdrawn.

An item of interest in this connection is that so many of the schools in Liberia look to your Society for text-books.

During the past year Liberia has shown an increasing appreciation of the importance of public education by creating a special "Bureau of Education." When we consider this or any kindred topic and are tempted to criticise, the comparison should in justice not be made with this country, strong and rich, and where public education has been supported and exalted for generations, but our memories must not be allowed to fail to take into consideration the facts that in our own country, from which the slaves who founded Liberia went with most limited education, and from States which in many cases prohibited the education of slaves, and that they carried but a dimly lighted torch of knowledge into the most savage darkness. The only wonder is that under the circumstances the torch was not extinguished in the struggle for mere existence.

That we have been able to help, even to a small extent, is a cause for thanksgiving.

The Boston Colonization Society has expended directly about $1,000 during the year.

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

That the same hearty sympathy as existed in former years with the parent Society is maintained by the several State societies, and while legal obstacles seem to prevent combination of the several funds, they are disposed to unite as far as practicable the application of their income to the objects of common interest.

The funds of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society charter are for colonization alone, and we have no right to use them for any other purpose, as the money was given for the emigration of the Negro to Liberia alone, with exceptions of small amounts for education.

Rev. Dr. Huntington, Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

Liberia, like every other State, needs good citizens, qualified to manage all the affairs which pertain to the common welfare. Of such citizens the little African Republic has undoubtedly a goodly number; but for the development, not only of the city of Monrovia, but also of her entire territory, she ought to receive year by year considerable reënforcements from abroad, and these must come from the African population of this country.

But this Society cannot take the responsibility of sending any emigrants to Liberia unless they have proved themselves to be men or women of good character, of intelligence, of at least an elementary education, of industry, and perseverance. But how can such a class of emigrants be obtained? Your committee would suggest that our honored Secretary be authorized to correspond with the principals of a large number of the most reputable African seminaries in this country under the management of our principal religious denominations, and to ask them to recommend such of their pupils as may possess the very highest moral and religious qualifications and may wish to take up their residence in Liberia, and that from these pupils the selection be made of such a number as it may be thought desirable to send to Africa during the coming year.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Huntington pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

F382.2

EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 20, 1903.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1903.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

RT. REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D., *Chairman.*

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON. MR. CLEMENT W. HOWARD.

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS. MR. THEOPHILUS E. ROESSLE.

MR. JOSEPH J. DARLINGTON. MR. WILLIAM B. GURLEY.

Secretary:

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 20, 1903.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1903.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Society

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE REV. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, D. D.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., who, as the President of this Society, presided at our last Annual Meeting, held January 21, 1902, died on the 20th of March following. He had been elected to the office at the Annual Meeting in 1899, and, although his term of service was but three years, his genial manner had made a deep impression upon all his associates. In our Bulletin for November, 1902, we have noticed his death and published the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of this Society.

BULLETINS.

Two Bulletins have been published during the last year, No. 20 containing a half-tone portrait of the Hon. Thomas W. Haynes, Attorney General of Liberia, and No. 21 one of the late Hon. Alfred Benedict King, acting President of the Senate. In both appeared articles of valuable information relating to the country.

The biographies of the two men, given in connection with their portraits, show how, from humble and straightened circumstances in early life, one may rise to an eminent position in serving their fellow-men.

Each Bulletin was issued in an edition of 1,500 copies, and furnished to the friends of Liberia, both in this country and abroad.

APPLICANTS FOR EMIGRATION.

There have been many applications for assistance in emigrating to Liberia during the past season. Most of them, however,

have been from the same class of people as, for this purpose, have sought the assistance of this Society during the past few years. They appear to think that a residence in Africa will furnish them with all that is desirable in life. We think that people who cannot do well in this country cannot reasonably expect to do better in Africa, and we are obliged to inform them that this Society is no longer the recipient of large funds for the purpose of sending colonists to Africa.

Such contributions have long since ceased to come into our treasury, and we now have only such funds as have come to us for special purposes, and chiefly for education.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year this Society has sent out three emigrants to Liberia:

Wesley Syngrana Pittman, born in Liberia, aged 21 or 22 years, teacher and preacher, from Normal, Alabama.

Professor Councill writes of this young man:

"He was born in Liberia, Africa; he does not know when, as he was born, uncivilized, in the interior part. He was brought away from his native tribe quite a while before he came to America. He came to America through the influence of Bishop Henry M. Turner. He wishes to go to Liberia as a missionary, to teach and preach. It is my opinion that he will make a splendid worker in his chosen field. He is an earnest, energetic young Christian of about 21 or 22 years. He has great ability."

Ella B. Dowell, born in Baltimore, Md.; teacher; aged 26 years; educated in Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

Ida M. Sharp, born in Cincinnati, Ohio; teacher; aged 24 years; educated in the high school, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Rev. A. P. Camphor, president of the College of West Africa, writes of these two women as follows:

"Miss Dowell is a graduate of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md. She is at present teaching in the public schools of Baltimore. I know her to be a young woman of most excellent character and very capable. She is enthusiastic in her interest and love for work in Africa, especially Liberia, and is ready to go, even if she must go out and raise every dollar of her passage money.

In all of my travels and contact with my people, I have never met a more satisfactory and promising candidate for work in Africa. Your Board would do Liberia and Africa a great service in sending her out. She is thoroughly qualified for the work there, and would be in the highest and broadest sense a valuable addition to the intellectual and moral force in that Republic.

"Miss Sharp is a graduate of one of the high schools in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is at present doing city mission work in Cincinnati. She has given special attention to instrumental and vocal music and industrial work, such as sewing, drafting, etc. These two young women are selected from a number who have applied for work in Liberia. They satisfy me in every way, and I feel that both of them will be of permanent value in the religious, educational, and social life in Liberia."

EDUCATION.

The Hall Free School at Harper, Cape Palmas, has been successfully carried on during the past year by Samuel J. Dossen, who for several years has managed it very creditably. The income of the fund given for the support of this school is now much less than it was originally, and hence the pay of the teacher has been reduced. He, however, seems to be devoted to the education of the youth of his neighborhood, and the school is still prospering. The African Board of Trustees still faithfully perform their duties without compensation. During the past year the whole number of pupils enrolled was 137. The average number enrolled was 112, of whom 44 were born of native African or heathen parents.

The teacher says of the school: "The regularity of attendance, uniformly good behavior, and attention to study of the scholars afforded satisfaction. Promotion in some of the classes in school has also occurred during each quarter, which shows that the work is progressing."

Graham School, No. 1, at Greenville, Sinoe county, and Graham Schools, Nos. 2 and 3, at Royesville, Montserrado county, have pursued the same course as formerly during the past year.

The Liberians are to provide acceptable buildings and furniture for these schools, which are to be subject to the general

supervision of our agent in Liberia, and payments of the salaries of the teachers are to be made by us only upon the receipt by this Society of reports of the school approved by our agent. These reports have been regularly and promptly forwarded by our agent and the salaries of the teachers have been paid by us.

The sale from the invoice of school text-books sent out to our agent just before the commencement of the past year has nearly furnished him with funds sufficient for this purpose.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

We cannot expect to get a graduate of the Gammon Theological Seminary to go out to Liberia each year for our donation of $50, the benefaction of the "Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D.," Scholarship to that institution yearly.

President L. G. Adkinson reports that Mr. Roberts, who was our candidate in the Seminary last year with the intention of going to Liberia this year, has not gone as he expected, but is a pastor of a church in Knoxville, Tennessee. He says he is willing to go whenever the Bishop desires thus to use him.

Our fund is so small that it would require several years of it to pay for the education of a minister, and as the candidate would have to be sent out by a foreign missionary agency, we can see how much we depend upon this Seminary for what we desire to accomplish.

As President Adkinson also reports that there are three missionaries in Africa aided by our fund in the three years previous to this one, we can well be satisfied.

The $50 has been forwarded for the present year.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution has forwarded to this office a set of its publications for parties in Liberia, with the request that we should forward the same to the persons for whom they were intended. Accordingly, on the 18th of November last, we forwarded to our agent in Liberia, through the United States Express Company, these packages, with the request that he should see to their proper distribution.

It appears that this country does not send any articles abroad requiring postage to be prepaid, and we have no doubt that

among the publications of this Institution there will be found much that will be useful to the Liberian Republic.

LIBRARY OF LIBERIA.

On December 21, 1816, the friends of Colonization, Henry Clay acting as chairman, met, discussed the merits of such a Society, appointed a committee to prepare a constitution, and adjourned for one week. On December 28 an adjourned meeting was held, at which a constitution was reported by the committee, adopted by the meeting, and the Society adjourned to January 1, 1817, for the election of officers, when the Hon. Bushrod Washington was chosen president, and twelve vice-presidents from the States and one from the District of Columbia, and a Board of Managers were elected.

From the beginning the progress of the Society was slow, and not until January, 1825, did it issue an independent monthly publication to advocate its course.

A monthly, semi-monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual publication has been issued from that date to the present time, in which a full history of the operations of the Society have been printed, and copies of each issue were preserved. In all, 728 issues have been published, and all but 62 issues can now be furnished from our archives; 62 issues have disappeared in the lapse of time.

The prominent libraries of the country have asked to be furnished with this publication of the Society, and these requests have been granted.

During the last year "The Washington Free Library" of this city has been furnished with the issues, 666 publications of this Society.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1902.* CR.

Received Donations	$843 07	Paid Education in Liberia	$281 27
Annuities	3,936 69	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, gas, etc.	320 94
Interest on securities	1,438 00	Printing Bulletins, Annual Report, etc.	384 78
Rents of Colonization Building	1,568 80	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; clerk (12 mos.), $900; janitor (12 mos.), $180	2,880 00
Loans paid	12,000 00	Office expenses: Books, stationery, postage, fuel, etc.	174 03
Passage money returned	19 64	Investments	10,340 23
		Passages of Wesley Syngrana Pittman, Misses Ella B. Dowell and Ida M. Sharp to Liberia	479 20
		"Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D.," scholarship	50 00
		Miscellaneous	66 73
		Disbursements	$14,977 18
		Deficit January 1, 1902	167 21
			$15,144 39
		Balance January 1, 1903	4,661 81
Receipts	$19,806 20		$19,806 20

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1902, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

C. W. HOWARD,
Committee.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1903.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

The Rev. Charles E. Milnor presided temporarily.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 21, 1902, were presented and approved.

Mr. Gilbert Emley and Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon the recommendation of the committee the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT:

1903 RT. REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, D. D., D. C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., N. J.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Fla.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Col.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1897 Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., D. C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1900 Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., D. C.
1900 Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., D. C.
1901 Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Mass.
1901 Rev. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, D. D. Bishop of Africa.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1903.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Wilson stated that the Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., the late President of the American Colonization Society, died on March 20, 1902, and his death had been properly noticed in our Bulletin for November, 1902, and that the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, had suffered from a deplorable accident in the street on the 10th of January, 1903, by which his thigh had been broken and his scalp and body had been greatly injured, so that he would not be able to be present.

The Directors, under a profound sense of the loss, elected Rev. Charles E. Milnor president *pro tem.*

Prayer was offered by Mr. William B. Gurley.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 21, 1902, were presented and approved.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gilbert Emley were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported the following named delegates, appointed for the year 1903, present:

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Gilbert Emley and Rev. Charles E. Milnor.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle, and Mr. William B. Gurley.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, Mr. Charles T. Geyer was received to represent the New York State Colonization Society, and he was invited to take a seat with the Board and participate in its discussions.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Roessle, it was—

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials and of Mr. Gurley be accepted and the gentlemen named by the committee be received as members of the Board.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Mr. Gurley.
Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Howard.
Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Emley.
Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Norris.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Emley and Mr. Roessle were appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The Report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, the Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Committee to nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

For the Executive Committee.—Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Joseph J. Darlington, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle, and Mr. William B. Gurley.

For Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

For Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

The following report of Mr. Howard, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, was presented and read by him, and, on motion, approved:

The standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from

January 1 to December 31, 1902, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

Mr. Gurley, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Education and Foreign Relations has to report that this Society, while its contributions are much more limited than they were formerly, still makes good application of what resources it has for this purpose.

In fact, education is a much more important factor in making a semi-barbarous people into a civilized community than it was once thought to be. Its importance is more clearly discerned as the world grows older.

The National Superintendent of Education in Liberia was born and educated in these United States and is employed in part as the agent of this Society. By frequent correspondence with him we are able to learn much of the conditions there and apply our limited funds as they are most needed.

We believe that education in Liberia is receiving much more attention than it once did, and that in all cases, from the primary school to the college, its importance is better understood than it was in earlier days.

This Society pays four separate teachers for work in their departments, and through the reports of these schools, which are forwarded regularly to us by the National Superintendent of Education before their salaries are sent out, learns much about the whole system.

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

We have to report auxiliaries and agencies in about the same condition as they were the last year. It is to be regretted that they have been so reduced that the parent Society receives very little help financially or aid in any way. It deprives the Society of the material aid that was given it in the earlier days of colonization. All that can be done is for those who are still interested to give their best efforts to carry out the spirit and intent of emigration and education as it was given us by the great men who were the founders of the Society, who had an ardent desire to elevate and better the condition of the Negro and help him to get a country of his own. Liberia has given him that opportunity. So far they have governed themselves in their own way. Of their progress in material affairs little can be said at present. It is to be hoped that they will in the future make a more decided advance, and the only Negro republic in the world will be a success.

Mr. Norris, Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

The number of emigrants sent out to Liberia each year from the United States is much less than it was formerly. The contributions made to this Society are more for the purpose of education, as it is now regarded as chimerical to attempt to send the entire mass of Negroes back to their native land.

It is only those who desire to go, and whose circumstances in life favor their aspirations, that should be forwarded. Should all of these be sent, they will best serve the cause of civilization in Africa.

The Secretary reports that he has corresponded with a number of the most important presidents of colleges and principals of seminaries, and has acted upon the advice he has received from them.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Mr. Milnor pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George E. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or held by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 3, 1817.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

V312.2

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 19, 1904.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 150 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1904

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

Rt. Rev. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.
Mr. James L. Norris.
Mr. Clement W. Howard.
Mr. Theophilus E. Rossiter.
Mr. William B. Guthrie.
Mr. Henry L. E. Johnson.

Secretary:

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer:

Mr. James L. Norris.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to The American Colonization Society the sum of —— —— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. Price, 25 Cents.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

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ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 19, 1904.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1904.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAR 12 1910
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Chas. Knott.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE RIGHT REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, D. D., AND THE REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

The Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., of Washington city, was elected President of the American Colonization Society at the last annual meeting of said body. He was not present at the time he was elected, but subsequently accepted the office.

It was stated at the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors that the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., chairman of the Executive Committee, was not able to be present, having been badly injured by an accident on the 10th of January, 1903.

The result of such an injury was watched with intense interest by all the members of the board, and while he gained for a time, it proved too much for his advanced years, and he died, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William L. Wilson, at Charleston, West Virginia, on the 14th of July, 1903, at the age of eighty-five.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 2d of this month the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That by the death of the late Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., this committee has been deprived of the companionship and services of a most estimable man.

"As a gentleman, scholar, and professor in the Columbian University for nearly sixty years, no one stood higher. Whatever he undertook was done with greatest care. His Christian example was of the highest order of excellence."

BULLETINS.

As usual, two Bulletins have been published during the past year. No. 22 contains portraits of President Gibson and Hon. Messrs. Barclay, Williams, Grimes, and Moore, either then or at some time previously holding national offices. No. 23 con-

tains a picture of the National House of Representatives in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The pictures of distinguished men and places of national importance give some idea of the country to which they belong.

The articles are written by persons supposed not to be swayed by prejudice here and selected from publications at home and abroad, which will give a fair view of the Negro problem of independent settlements.

An edition of 1,500 copies was published of each Bulletin and distributed among the friends of Liberia.

EMIGRATION.

During the year just closed the American Colonization Society sent out to Liberia three emigrants, two of whom sailed June 18, 1903.

These two were recommended by Bishop Hartzell, and the following statements in reference to each were made by him:

"Thomas Rutherford McWilliams is 24 years old; was born in Lawrence, Kansas, February 3, 1879; graduated at the Lawrence High School in 1897; graduated at the State Kansas University in 1901, and has been a teacher of science since September, 1901, in the New Orleans University, New Orleans, Louisiana. He goes out as a teacher of science in the College of West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia."

"Mrs. Leona McWilliams is 21 years old; was born in Crystal Springs, Mississippi, in 1882; was educated in Meridian Academy, Meridian, Mississippi, and in New Orleans University, New Orleans, Louisiana, and goes out with her husband to devote her life to the work of teaching in Africa."

In December last it was agreed that Miss Addie C. Cradic should be sent out, who was endorsed by Rev. George M. Adams, D. D., Auburndale, Massachusetts, treasurer of the Mount Coffee Association, and Mrs. Jennie E. D. Sharp, of Liberia. She goes to assist Mrs. Sharp in maintaining an industrial school at Mount Coffee.

The Rev. Ernest Lyon, a colored minister of Baltimore, Maryland, who was recently appointed Minister of the United States to Liberia, Africa, upon arriving in that country found that a company of fifty-six emigrants from Georgia, in the month of February, 1903, had been landed there under unfavorable cir-

cumstances and several of them had died, and he immediately wrote to the Department of State, making a severe complaint about this transaction. The leading newspapers of the country also gave an account of it, with severe criticisms on any attempt at emigration.

The Department of State, having no appropriation available for the correction of such evils, communicated the dispatches of Mr. Lyon to this office.

This Society has no means of assistance which it could give to persons so situated. It has no connection whatever with these various associations that are engaged in emigration. It now makes scarcely any new collections for the purpose of aiding colonization in Liberia, and the small fund which it has in reserve has been given for other special purposes.

We are not to infer from this that all the colonization in Liberia has been a failure.

The Rev. Majola Agbebi, a citizen of Lagos, Africa, whose integrity and ability we believe to be unquestionable, is on a visit to this country, and has called at this office. He states that he has lately visited Liberia and found there a people who were prosperous, making a good living, most of whom came from the United States originally and would be unwilling to return.

EDUCATION.

The institution at Harper, Cape Palmas, known as "The Hall Free School," is still successfully instructed by Samuel J. Dossen, who has been in charge of it since 1894. Those who have their children in this institution seem well satisfied with the results. The invested fund, the income of which pays the salary of the teacher, is controlled by this Society.

During the quarter ended November 17, 1903, the whole number of pupils enrolled was 115, of whom 48 were born of native African or heathen parents.

In a late report Mr. Dossen says: "The school has been regularly held. The lessons of the pupils as a whole have been satisfactory, especially those of the younger ones, and there have been promotions in several of the classes during the quarter."

Graham School, No. 1, at Greenville, Sinoe county; Graham Schools, No. 2 and 3, at Royesville, Montserrado county, have

pursued the same course as heretofore during the year that has just passed.

The death of our agent, Mr. Julius C. Stevens, has prevented us from getting the information in respect to these schools which we have had heretofore.

The Liberians are to provide acceptable buildings and furniture for these schools, which are subject to the general supervision of our agent in Liberia.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

We have forwarded the fifty dollars ($50) awarded to Gammon Theological Seminary as usual. Rev. L. G. Adkinson, D. D., the President, writes, January 7, 1904: "Many thanks for the check for $50. We have an excellent young man here now who will do the cause good service in Africa. I will send a description and photograph a little later. We are very thankful for this aid and shall try to use it in the fear of the Lord and to secure the largest results in service."

We are now endeavoring to find another agent for Liberia, who will take the place so admirably filled by Mr. Julius C. Stevens for the last ten years, and should we be successful our reports from that country from time to time will be equally reliable.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1903.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Received Annuities	$2,916 16	Paid Education in Liberia	$400 00
Interest on securities	2,171 83	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, gas, etc., Colonization Building	485 57
Rents of Colonization Building	1,164 82	Printing Bulletins and Annual Report	380 56
Loans paid	7,500 00	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; Clerk (12 mos.), $900; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	2,880 00
Legacy	5,000 00	Office expenses: Stationery, postage, fuel, etc.	193 62
Sale of Bulletins	1 00	Investments	13,509 89
		Interest on investment	15 00
		Passages of Thomas Rutherford McWilliams and wife, Leona Virginia McWilliams, to Liberia	450 00
		"Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D.," scholarship	50 00
		For collecting	109 21
		Miscellaneous	113 60
	$18,753 81		$18,587 45
Balance January 1, 1903	4,661 81	Balance January 1, 1904	4,828 17
	$23,415 62		$23,415 62

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1903, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

C. W. HOWARD, *Committee.*

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1904.*

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today at 1 o'clock p. m. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison, President *pro tem.*, presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the annual meeting held January 20, 1903, were presented and approved.

Mr. Howard was appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon his recommendation the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT:

1903 RT. REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, D. D., D. C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Mass.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Col.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Hon. Henry M. Stanley, England.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1900 Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., D. C.
1901 Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Mass.
1901 Rev. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, D.D., Bishop of Africa.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1904.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson presented the following note:

BISHOP'S HOUSE, 1407 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1904.*

DEAR MR. WILSON: The Bishop is still confined to his bed and will therefore not be able to attend the meeting tomorrow, much to his regret. Will you kindly make his regrets to the members of the Society, and say that he hopes to be present at the next meeting.

Yours very truly, C. T. WARNER,
Secretary.

On motion of Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Wilson was requested to express the deep regrets of this Society at the Bishop's illness and their hope for his early recovery, and the Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison was appointed President *pro tem.*

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Mr. William B. Gurley.

The minutes of the annual meeting held January 20, 1903, were presented and approved.

Mr. Clement W. Howard was appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported the following-named delegates, appointed for the year 1904, present:

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle, Mr. William B. Gurley, and Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, Mr. Charles T. Geyer was received to represent the New York State Colonization Society, and he was invited to take a seat with the board and participate in its discussions.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Norris, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and the gentlemen named by the committee be received as members of the board.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:
Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Dr. Johnson.
Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Howard.
Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Gurley.
Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Roessle.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Howard was appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-seventh Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, the board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Howard, of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle, Mr. William B. Gurley, and Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

The following report of Mr. Howard, of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, was presented and read by him, and, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully reports that he has examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1903, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and found the same correct, and that he has examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and found that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Howard, it was

Resolved, That the compensation of Mr. Norris, the Treasurer, shall be at the rate of five hundred dollars ($500) per annum, commencing with January 1, 1904.

On motion of Mr. Roessle, it was

Resolved, That if Miss Cradic did not emigrate to Liberia, the one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) appropriated to pay her expenses out might be applied towards the payment for a house for the work of Mrs. Jennie E. Sharp.

Dr. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

Mr. James Robert Spurgeon, late American chargé d'affaires in Liberia, writes of education there to the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, August 15, 1903, published in the Consular Report for January, 1904, the following:

"Within the last five years the educational progress of Liberia has been rapid, and today conditions will compare favorably with those of any country with similar opportunities. The credit for this gratifying situation is due primarily to the interest and efforts of the officials of the Liberian government, aided by the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.; the New York Colonization Society, and the Boston Board of the College of Liberia. These several forces have directed the educational system of the Republic with such intelligent effort that in many sections the public-school system is equal in effectiveness to that of many sections of the United States.

"In the towns of Monrovia, Clay-Ashland, Cape Palmas, Edina, and Greenville the schools will compare favorably with some of the American city primary schools. In every civilized settlement there is a government school. It is now proposed to open a school in every large native settlement near the cities.

"Liberia College was closed for two or three years prior to 1896. The legislature of that year passed an act making a liberal appropriation for its support, and empowered the local board to resume work, and the college was reopened in 1899. Its work has gone on improving each year, until now it has four regular college classes. The senior class, to be graduated soon, is composed of six most promising Negro youths. The sophomore class contains six young women, daughters of prominent families. These are the first females ever entered at Liberia College. The entire number of students in the college is 160, of which 110 are in the preparatory department.

"In addition to the schools conducted by the government, a number of educational institutions are conducted by the representatives of various churches and societies of the United States and other countries, among which are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cape Palmas and Cape Mount, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Monrovia and at White Plains, the Lutherans at Muhlenburg Station, on the St. Paul river, and those of the Presbyterians, Baptists, and African Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The one thing lacking to complete the system is a first-class industrial school, where experiments in agriculture, dairying, cattle-raising, etc., could be made. Such an institution would be far reaching in its effect on the advancement of the African people."

Mr. Gurley, chairman of the Committee of Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

The auxiliary societies and agencies are now in a very feeble condition as compared with that which they formerly occupied. This Society in its earlier days derived a very large income from about one hundred of these societies, in nearly every State of the Union. It now receives nothing from them, and it has only a small revenue from invested funds. It is to be hoped that Liberia has profited so by its more than fifty years of experience of independent free government that she is much more capable of self-support than she was in the beginning.

Mr. Roessle, chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

The death of our agent, Mr. Julius C. Stevens, in Liberia, which occurred in April, 1903, was a great loss. He was in part dependent upon the people and government for his support, as we were able to pay him but a small salary. He seemed to win the good opinion of both at an early date, and held some very important government positions during most of the ten years of his residence in Liberia. He held the office of National Superintendent of Education at the time of his death. As we can send so few there now, it is the more important that they be the

right kind of men, or only such as can "promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

We hope that a new agent will he appointed at an early day.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Mr. Addison pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zorobeus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or fee simple estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed; *Provided, however*, that to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, shall be in action or immediate of any description whatsoever, which may have been to persons given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or for the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 3, 1817.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

8382.2

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 1905.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1905.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

REV. JUDSON SMITH, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MR. WILLIAM B. GURLEY, *Chairman.*

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON. DR. HENRY L. E. JOHNSON.
MR. JAMES L. NORRIS. MR. ERSKINE M. SUNDERLAND.
MR. CLEMENT W. HOWARD. DR. JOHN S. MCLAIN.

Secretary:

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 1905.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1905.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Society

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Reverend Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., of Washington, D. C., who was elected President of the American Colonization Society at the annual meeting held January 20, 1903, was not present at that meeting, but accepted the appointment with very great pleasure. At the annual meeting held January 19, 1904, he was not able to be present by reason of his illness, and on February 13, 1904, he addressed a letter to the Secretary, which contains the following:

"Ever since I was elected President I have endeavored to find time to familiarize myself with the details of its work, but my diocesan cares have occupied my time so completely that day after day and month after month have passed by without my being able to do anything in this direction.

"I feel that I am occupying a position which I cannot adequately fill. This has been a growing conviction with me, and I now deem it my conscientious duty to resign from the office of President.

"Will you kindly present my resignation to the Board?"

With deep regret I therefore present to you Bishop Satterlee's resignation.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee has lost two of its members and supplied their places by the election of two new men—Mr. Erskine Mason Sunderland and Dr. John S. McLain. Mr. Darlington retired for want of sufficient time to attend to the duties of the Society, and death quite unexpectedly called Mr. Roessle from the duties to which he was devoted.

The Executive Committee passed the following resolution upon his death:

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee have learned of the death of one of their members, Mr. Theophilus E. Roessle, during the past summer, with deep regret.

"He was first elected to the American Colonization Society and the Executive Committee April 25, 1900. He was always present when the Society called for his services, and his devotion to its duties and his gentlemanly bearing toward his fellow-members won for him universal esteem."

BULLETINS.

Two Bulletins have been prepared and published during the past year.

No. 24 contains a portrait of the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., and No. 25 has a representation of 21 men who at the time formed the Presbytery of Liberia, West Africa. Among these men will be recognized faces that have been well known to this Society.

Pictures sometimes give an idea of a country which it is impossible to convey in any other manner.

An edition of 1,500 copies of each Bulletin was published and distributed among those who feel a deep interest in the people of Liberia.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year the American Colonization Society sent to Cape Palmas, Liberia, the following:

Nathaniel Dowe Merriam, age 25, single; born in Cape Palmas, Liberia; parents from one of the native tribes; came to the United States in 1896; four years in Literary Department and four years in Meharry Medical College, Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee; graduated M. D., March 1, 1904; sailed from New York city for Cape Palmas, Liberia, west coast of Africa, May 14, 1904.

Dr. Merriam applied for assistance in returning to Cape Palmas, on March 10, 1904, as follows:

"I write to ask of your Society the favor of assistance and aid towards my fare. You will remember that I wrote you a letter telling that my home is at Cape Palmas, Liberia, and I was in this country for the purpose of educating myself. I received my degree of M. D. on the first of this month. I am now taking steps toward my home going. For any necessary information regarding my conduct and habits you may address Dean George W. Hubbard, of the Medical Department."

He also forwarded the following certificate of Dean Hubbard:

"This is to certify that Nathaniel Dowe Merriam has been a student at Central Tennessee College, now Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee, during the last eight years. He spent four years in the Literary Department. He then entered Meharry Medical College, taking a four years' course in medicine, and graduated with his class March 1, 1904.

"He was an earnest, faithful, and industrious student, willing to do any kind of work, and has been mostly self-supporting during these years, and has always taken good rank in his class. His moral character has been above reproach, and he has been a faithful Christian worker during the time he has been in the University.

"Dr. Merriam desires to return to his native land to serve as medical missionary. I take pleasure in recommending him to this field of labor among his own people."

Dr. Merriam arrived at Harper, Cape Palmas, Liberia, in the latter part of June, 1904.

The Society has also sent to Monrovia, Liberia, the following: Rev. John Hamilton Reed, D. D., born in the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 4, 1862; spent his early life on a farm and attended a public school of his home parish; entered New Orleans University June 2, 1882, and was graduated June 2, 1891; licensed as a preacher and joined the Texas Annual Conference December 2, 1891; transferred to Little Rock Conference in February, 1901, where he has just closed his fourth year.

Margarite Louisa Reed, his wife, born in Marion county, Texas, February 12, 1875; attended the public school of home county at first, then took an English course in city school, Jefferson, Texas; taught in home county for a number of years; married Mr. Reed December 4, 1894.

Walter and Florence Reed, children of the above, who go out to Liberia to remain as permanent residents. Mr. Reed, his wife, and two children sailed from New York for Monrovia, Liberia, January, 1905.

EDUCATION.

Since the death of our agent, Mr. Julius C. Stevens, we have not been able to find another man to fill his place. As the Hon. Garretson W. Gibson has just retired from the presidency and

consented to act temporarily as agent in paying the teachers and attending to certain other matters connected with the education managed by us, we thought it advisable to employ him. We have not as full a report of the educational work done in the Republic as heretofore. Mr. Samuel J. Dossen is still the instructor of the "Hall Free School," at Harper, Cape Palmas. His services appear to be very satisfactory to the citizens of that place The fund is invested by this Society, the income from which pays the salary of the teacher. Mr. Rixard P. Greene continues his services in teaching the school at Greenville, Sinoe county, with an average attendance of about 50 pupils. Edward D. Cain, at Royesville, Montserrado county, and A. D. Simpson at the same place, have a somewhat smaller average in attendance. We pay a small salary to each of these teachers.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

We have forwarded the fifty dollars ($50) awarded to Gammon Theological Seminary as usual.

The Rev. L. G. Adkinson, D. D., the President, writes January 14, 1905, in reference to our donation made last year, that he will send us the name, age, and photograph of the young man to whom the appointment was made last year, when he graduates, in two or three weeks. He says he is one of the best men ever sent out from the Seminary.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1904.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Received Annuities	$3,164 58	Paid Education in Liberia	$843 55
Interest on securities	2,037 17	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, gas, etc., Colonization Building	473 57
Rents of Colonization Building	1,213 04	Printing Bulletins, Annual Report, etc.	388 06
Loans paid	5,000 00	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; Treasurer (12 mos.), $500; Clerk (12 mos.), $900; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	3,380 00
Legacy	975 00	Office expenses: Stationery, postage, fuel, etc.	256 16
Refund on typewriter	9 75	Investments	9,594 59
Sale of Bulletins	50	Passages of Dr. Nathaniel Dowe Merriam, Rev. John Hamilton Reed, wife, and two children	650 00
		"Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D.," scholarship.	50 00
		For collecting	215 00
		Miscellaneous	34 52
	$12,400 04		$15,885 45
Balance January 1, 1904	4,828 17	Balance January 1, 1905	1,342 76
	$17,228 21		$17,228 21

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1904, and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

C. W. Howard.
H. L. E. Johnson, M. D.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1905.*

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today at 1 o'clock p. m. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, President *pro tem.*, presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the annual meeting held January 19, 1904, were presented and approved.

Mr. Clement W. Howard was appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon his recommendation the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT:

1905 REV. JUDSON SMITH, D. D., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1867 Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, Pa.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Col.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1900 Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., D. C.
1901 Rev. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, D.D., Bishop of Africa.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1905.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 o'clock m. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson gave notice of the resignation of Right Reverend Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., from the presidency of this Society.

On motion of Mr. James L. Norris, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson was appointed President *pro tempore.*

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Clement W. Howard.

The minutes of the annual meeting held January 19, 1904, were presented and approved.

Mr. Howard was appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported that no delegates from auxiliary societies were present.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine Mason Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Norris, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sunderland.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Howard, Dr. Johnson.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Norris.

Committee on Emigration.—Dr. McLain.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Howard was appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion of Mr. Norris, the board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Howard, of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. William B. Gurley, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine M. Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

The following report of Mr. Howard, of the standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, was presented and read by him, and, on motion, approved:

The standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1904, and the vouchers for the disbursements and found the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and found that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

Mr. Sunderland, chairman of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

The foreign relations of Liberia are such as to encourage well-grounded hopes that she may succeed in establishing an independent and a self-supporting national government in that part of Africa which she occu-

pies. Although materially assisted by the United States in forming the Constitution under which she is progressing, she has succeeded with less aid from outside her own resources as she has progressed from year to year until now she is well-nigh independent. The native tribes on the east, the English on the north, and the French on the south are now disposed to treat her fairly. Whenever a question of sovereignty arises it is considered a matter for consideration by the representatives of the two governments meeting together.

Education has progressed very favorably during the last few years. Liberia is seeing how important it is and is making greater efforts in its behalf than formerly. The societies from which she obtained great aid in former years are now doing much less, but Liberia is able and willing to do more. She now has two colleges, "The College of West Africa" and "Liberia College," and both are well patronized. Her system of common schools is believed to be better than it was formerly, and she is seeking earnestly a method of establishing a first-class industrial school where experiments in agriculture, dairying, and cattle-raising can be made. Upon the education of her schools she will rely more largely for her progress in the future.

Mr. Norris, chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Auxiliary Societies and Agencies of the American Colonization Society have long since withdrawn from the support of this Society, and it now stands alone to represent the interests of Liberia in this country.

It makes no collections at the present time to support its interests, and has but a small fund invested to carry forward its work. Liberia has had a long advantage of its assistance and is now capable of doing much for herself. She has paid considerable attention to her agriculture, and her citizens have established many institutions that have greatly improved her condition.

In this age of progress she needs but to have her eyes wide open to all that a people can do for themselves, and with slight assistance from the nations that sympathize with her she can steadily move forward.

Dr. McLain, chairman of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

The number of emigrants which we send is few, but they are well qualified to meet the conditions which surround them on their arrival in Liberia. The finances of the Society will now justify only a very limited amount of the work which it did fifty years ago, when its contributions were received from almost the entire country. We hear good reports from those we have aided.

The citizens of that country are not desirous of having any but young,

educated, and enterprising emigrants, who can take care of themselves after their arrival there.

The people of Liberia are not yet wealthy, but they have a country which will produce wealth when intelligence and enterprise occupy it.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Mr. Howard pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

8382.2

EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 16, 1906.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1906.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President:

REV. JUDSON SMITH, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MR. WILLIAM B. GURLEY, *Chairman.*

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.
MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.
MR. CLEMENT W. HOWARD.
DR. HENRY L. E. JOHNSON.
MR. ERSKINE M. SUNDERLAND.
DR. JOHN S. MCLAIN.

Secretary:

MR. J. ORMOND WILSON.

Treasurer:

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it that it can be easily identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia and desiring information or assistance should address "Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.," giving their names, ages, and circumstances. Applications for assistance have become so numerous that the Society will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay the most toward the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

Bulletins of information are issued from time to time, as circumstances may justify, which contain the proceedings of the Society, important information and news from Liberia, and movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. These will be sent, without charge, to the officers of the Society, its Auxiliaries, life members, and annual contributors of ten dollars and upward to the funds of the Society. Orders or remittances for these should be sent to Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Secretary, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue. Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 16, 1906.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1906.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Society

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts was elected President of the American Colonization Society at its annual meeting held January 17, 1905. In a letter dated the 19th of January, 1905, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, he accepted the office as follows:

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, No. 14, BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, *January* 19, 1905.

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON, *Secretary,*
450 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WILSON: Your favor of January 18th, with its surprising tidings, is at hand. I deeply regret to learn that Bishop Satterlee's health makes it needful for him to withdraw from his post as President of the Colonization Society. As I recall the gentlemen who have in succession filled this place I feel the more keenly the honor which is bestowed upon me, and my surprise at the action taken is deepened. Since, however, the duties are so light and but a single visit to Washington each year will be required, I accept the position for the present, although I cannot promise to hold this place very long.

Begging you to inform your associates of my acceptance and to assure them of my appreciation of the compliment paid me, with kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

JUDSON SMITH.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Executive Committee appointed at the last annual meeting have continued in service throughout the year, viz., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. William B. Gurley, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine M. Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

BULLETINS.

Bulletins No. 26 and No. 27 have been prepared and 1,500 copies of each published during the past year. The former contained an engraving of the United States Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, occupied at present by the Rev. Ernest Lyon, U. S. minister at that place, and the latter contained an engraving of the Hon. H. W. Travis, the present Secretary of State.

In the engravings and printed articles it is endeavored to show the true condition of the country.

EMIGRATION.

The report of our emigrants sent to Liberia during the last year is favorable. There appears to be little desire of the right kind of persons to emigrate.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Gibson, the late president of Liberia, still has charge of our educational work. Mr. Samuel J. Dossen, the teacher of the " Hall Free School " at Harper, Cape Palmas, is carrying on the work as heretofore in that locality.

This school is supported by a special fund which was donated for the purpose.

Mr. Rixard P. Green teaches Graham School No. 1 at Greenville, Sinoe county. His school is quite popular and he has an annual attendance of 50 pupils.

Mr. A. D. Simpson is teacher of Graham School No. 3, at Royesville, Montserrado county. We furnish text-books to these schools, as there is no publishing house for them in Liberia.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1905.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Received Annuities	$3,756.38	Paid Education in Liberia	$1,273.88
Interest on securities	1,839.72	Water rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, gas, etc., Colonization Building	447.98
Rents of Colonization Building	1,181.15	Printing Bulletins and Annual Report	387.64
Loans paid	2,600.00	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; Treasurer (12 mos.), $500; Clerk (12 mos.), $900; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	3,380.00
Sale of Bulletins	2.45	Office expenses: Stationery, postage, fuel, etc.	189.39
Return of protest fee from Riggs National Bank	2.37	Investments	2,000.00
		"Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D.," scholarship.	50.00
		For collecting	220.50
		Miscellaneous	61.60
	$9,382.07		$8,010.99
Balance January 1, 1905	1,342.76	Balance January 1, 1906	2,713.84
	$10,724.83		$10,724.83

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1905, and the vouchers for the disbursements and find the same correct.

H. L. E. JOHNSON, M. D.
C. W. HOWARD.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January* 16, 1906.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

Dr. John S. McLain, President *pro tem.*, presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held January 17, 1905, were presented and approved.

The Secretary presented the following letter from Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, of Upland, Pennsylvania, a Vice-President of this Society:

UPLAND, PA., *November* 14, 1905.

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON, ESQ., *Secretary,*
American Colonization Society.

DEAR SIR: I observe that my name is still continued as a Vice-President of the Society, a fact of which I was not aware until some months ago.

As I have not attended any of the meetings of the Society and am not conversant with its present work, and, as I viewed it, the necessity for the organizationn ceased with the close of the civil war, please have my name stricken from the list at the next annual meeting. By so doing you will oblige,

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL A. CROZER.

It was ordered that his name be omitted from the list of Vice-Presidents for the present year.

Mr. Clement W. Howard was appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon his recommendation the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT:

1905 Rev. JUDSON SMITH, D. D., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1900 Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., D. C.
1901 Rev. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, D.D., Bishop of Africa.

Adjourned.

J. Ormond Wilson,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 16, 1906.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today at 12 m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wilson presented a letter received from Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., of Boston, Mass., in which he stated: "I am unusually pressed with duties here, and feel that I must forego the pleasure as well as the duty of attending this meeting. I shall be glad to have some word from you after the meeting is over, that I may know the general course of events. Please extend to the members present my hearty greetings and my sincere regret that I cannot at this time assume the duty of presiding."

Mr. James L. Norris nominated Dr. John S. McLain President *pro tem.*, who presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles E. Milnor.

The minutes of the annual meeting held January 17, 1905, were presented and approved.

Mr. Clement W. Howard was appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported that no delegates from auxiliary societies were present.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. William B. Gurley, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine M. Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Norris, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

The Rev. Charles E. Milnor, secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was present on invitation of Mr. Wilson.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Mr. Gurley.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Howard and Dr. Johnson.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Mr. Norris.

Committee on Immigration.—Mr. Sunderland.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Howard was appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the eighty-ninth annual report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the annual report and the Treasurer's report just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion of Mr. Norris, the board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The board reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Howard, of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. William B. Gurley, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine M. Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

The following report of Mr. Howard, of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, was presented and read by him and, on motion, approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1905, and the vouchers for the disbursements and found the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust and found that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

Mr. Gurley, of the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

The educational system of Liberia remains about the same as it was last year.

Amidst the great revolutions that have taken place in Europe and Asia during the past year, Liberia has pursued her usual course, maintaining her independence, although so small a nation and almost surrounded by a great host of barbarians. The influence of the education which her early settlers received from America has not been lost.

The boundary between the territory of Liberia and that of France is not definitely agreed upon between the two countries in the region of the Cavalla river, and the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been sent by Liberia to Paris to negotiate in this matter. On his arrival he has been courteously received by the French officers.

Great Britain has possession of the Asiatic territory on the north and east of Liberia and the two countries are agreed upon their boundaries.

Except the Republic of Liberia, the entire West African coast has been appropriated by European powers. Liberia has all the territory she can properly manage now, and if she remains loyal to the principles upon which she was established all the additional territory she desires will fall to her lot.

Mr. Norris, of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

This Society has received no support from any auxiliary society or agency during the past year.

It has but a slender income to represent the interests of Liberia in this country.

There is felt to be no such general necessity or desire among

the Negroes to leave this country and go back to Africa as there was in the days when they were enslaved here.

By doing their duty well in this country they are generally able to secure for themselves a good living and fair treatment.

Liberia has lost many of her best citizens by death, but she still maintains her government by the good character and efficiency of her citizenship.

The excellent ability of the President and his Cabinet at the present time has never been surpassed.

It takes time to form a nation, but if the Liberians continue in the future as in the past and present, she may yet become a nation of importance.

Mr. Sunderland, of the Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Negro is disposed to try his fortunes in this country.

It is very seldom that a young, honest, able-bodied man is an applicant for a passage to Liberia.

There is a class of older men with families having no particular desire to remain in this country who are willing to go anywhere they can have a free passage.

Liberia has no use and no desire for that class of men. It is only emigrants who honestly seek and will work for a living that she wishes.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. George A. Plimpton, of New York, stating that they were to have a meeting of the New York State Colonization Society at the University Club on January 29, 1906, at which they hoped to have a "representative of our Society, the Baltimore Society, the Moravian Church, the Protestant Episcopal Mission, the Boston Society, and the Methodist Mission," and to outline some plans by which more could be accomplished in Liberia than had been done in the past.

Not any member of this Society thought it would be convenient for him to attend, and it was agreed that the Secretary should attend if his health permitted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Howard, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Norris, the Treasurer, be appointed a committee to inquire why no payment has been made on the Reading note since 1899.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the annual report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Charles E. Milnor pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1817.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

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NINETIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15 AND FEBRUARY 13 AND 27, 1907.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1907.

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THE NINETIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Secretary of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" and re-elected President of the American Colonization Society at its last Annual Meeting, died on the 29th of June, 1906.

The Presidency of this Society is now vacant.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Executive Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting have continued in service throughout the year, viz., Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. William B. Gurley, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine M. Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

BULLETINS PUBLISHED IN 1906.

There were published and distributed in February, 1906, 1,500 copies of Bulletin No. 28, and in November, 1906, 1,500 copies of Bulletin No. 29. The former contained an engraving of the President of Liberia College, Rev. R. B. Richardson, D. D., LL. D., and the latter contained one of the Hon. D. E. Howard, the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia. The Rev. Dr. Richardson was born in the city of Monrovia in 1851, and invested with the full ministerial order of the Baptist Church in 1878. He was chosen President of Liberia College in 1902, to succeed the Rev. G. W. Gibson, who had been elected President of Liberia.

EMIGRATION.

There was no emigration aided by this Society of Negroes from America to Liberia during the past year. There were a few inquiries as to the cost of emigrating, but the answer to these did not result in any movement. The statement of the

President of Liberia that "the men of some culture, the small capitalist, and the men of initiative and push are not inclined at present to come to Liberia," seems to be true.

EDUCATION.

The Rev. G. W. Gibson, D. D., late President of Liberia, has had charge of our educational work during the past year. His well-known attainments render him important in this line and make the income from our limited investments for this purpose very satisfactory.

Mr. Samuel J. Dossen, as heretofore, has carried on the work of the "Hall Free School" at Harper, Cape Palmas. The fund for the support of this school, although not large, was specially donated for it. The people seem to be well satisfied with his administration. There is some complaint that the premises of the school need repairing, and the trustees have been requested to name them in detail and the amount of funds required for the same. If the sum is not too large, this Society may be able to furnish it.

Mr. Rixard P. Greene still continues in charge of Graham School No. 1, at Greenville, Sinoe county.. There are about 50 pupils in attendance here, 40 Liberian boys and girls and 10 natives.

Mr. A. D. Simpson continues in charge of Graham School No. 3, at Royesville, Montserrado county. This school is composed of Liberian boys and girls and natives.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, January 1 to December 31, 1906.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Received Annuities	$3,663.41	Paid Education in Liberia	$1,695.23
Interest on securities	2,307.09	Repairs to Colonization Building	2,740.38
Rents of Colonization Building	1,511.58	Water rent, insurance, taxes, gas, etc.	462.98
Loans paid	10,730.73	Printing Bulletins and Annual Report	355.91
Sale of school books and supplies in Liberia	268.96	Salaries: Secretary (12 mos.), $1,800; Treasurer (12 mos.), $500; Clerk (12 mos.), $900; Janitor (12 mos.), $180	3,380.00
Sale of Bulletins	1.00	Office expenses: Stationery, postage, fuel, etc.	170.83
		Investments	10,163.90
		"Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D.," scholarship	50.00
		Miscellaneous	58.60
	$18,482.77		$19,077.83
Balance January 1, 1906	2,713.84	Balance January 1, 1907	2,118.78
	$21,196.61		$21,196.61

The Committee on Accounts and Finance have examined the Treasurer's accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1906, and the vouchers for the disbursements and find the same correct.

C. W. Howard.
H. L. E. Johnson, M. D.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January* 15, 1907.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held today, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

Dr. John S. McLain, President *pro tem.*, presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 16, 1906, were presented and approved.

Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson was appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon his recommendation the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT:

1907 REV. SAMUEL E. APPLETON, D. D., Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

1876 Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., Ga.
1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y.
1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia.
1886 Judge Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., N. Y.
1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
1895 Hon. John T. Morgan, Ala.
1895 Mr. Isaac T. Smith, N. Y.
1896 Judge William H. Arnoux, N. Y.
1896 Rev. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D., Fla.
1896 Mr. George A. Pope, Md.
1896 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., D. C.
1897 Mr. John Welsh Dulles, Pa.
1899 Judge Charles C. Nott, D. C.
1901 Rev. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, D.D., Bishop of Africa.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON.
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 15, 1907.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met today, at 12 m., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. John S. McLain, President *pro tem.*, presided.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Clement W. Howard.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held January 16, 1906, were presented and approved.

Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson was appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported that no delegates from auxiliary societies were present.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine M. Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Howard, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

The Chair appointed the standing committees as follows:

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Dr. McLain.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Howard and Dr Johnson.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—Dr. Johnson.

Committee on Emigration.—Mr. Sunderland.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Howard was appointed the committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Ninetieth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The report of the Treasurer, showing his receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit, also a statement of the property of the Society, were presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relates to foreign relations, finance, auxiliary societies, agencies, accounts, emigration, and education be referred to the several standing committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

On motion of Dr. Johnson, the Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The board reconvened at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Howard, of the committee to nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Executive Committee.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. Clement W. Howard, Mr. William B. Gurley, Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, Mr. Erskine M. Sunderland, and Dr. John S. McLain.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Treasurer.—Mr. James L. Norris.

Dr. Johnson moved that in future the Annual Meeting be called for the hour of 1 p. m. instead of 12 m.

Adopted.

Mr. Howard moved that when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet on Wednesday, at 1 p. m., February 13, 1907.

Adopted.

Mr. Howard, chairman of Committee on Accounts and Finance, moved that the Treasurer's accounts of receipts and disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1906, be reported upon by his committee at the adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday, at 1 p. m., February 13, 1907.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sunderland, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Howard, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Norris, Treasurer, be appointed a committee to inquire into the finances of the Society and report at a special meeting of the Executive Committee at call; and the above special committee be empowered to employ an expert accountant, if deemed necessary by them, at a reasonable cost.

Adopted.

Dr. McLain, the Committee on Education and Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was adopted:

No great change has been effected in the educational system of Liberia during the past year.

This Society continues to render aid to those having charge of the subject there by its written discussions and by sending out such means as it may have at its command.

In the last report of this Society it was stated that Dr. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., had been sent to Paris as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate in the matter of the relations of the two countries in their possessions in Africa, and that he was courteously received by the French Government.

We have heard nothing since of this enterprise. *The African World* of September 29, 1906, states that Dr. Blyden will leave on October 6, 1906, "to direct the Mecca pilgrimage enterprise, and we understand he will make Dakar or Rufisque his headquarters, but he will first of all visit other places, including Lagos. A central agency will be established in Senegal and another at Lagos to serve the Yoruba country and northern Nigeria. The Doctor will be assisted by two Mohammedan young men acquainted with the native languages spoken between Sierra Leone and the French Congo. Governor General Roume is taking a great interest in this pilgrimage venture and it is expected that he will lend his influence to the enterprise, as he thoroughly understands its political and commercial bearings. Dr. Blyden is sure that if the event is not so successful as anticipated a great deal will have been done in bringing East and West together in developing the agricultural interest generally and the cotton-growing enterprise particularly, and also increasing commercial relations."

Dr. Johnson, Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, made the following report, which was adopted:

No assistance has been received by this Society during the past year from any auxiliary society or agency. Its means are limited It assists in schools and education and watches with interest the general progress of the country.

Liberia is at the present time largely working out her own destiny. Aside from the assistance of this Society, she receives but little help from abroad.

It is to be regretted that there is no direct line of communication between the United States and Liberia, but when this is accomplished the opportunity for learning of the latter country will be much more favorable and the chances for emigration from this country will be improved. With a fertile soil and a fine climate, there is no portion of Africa that bids more highly for future prosperity than Liberia.

Mr. Sunderland, Committee on Emigration, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Negroes who can make a fair living in this country, as a rule, have no desire to emigrate, and those who are not so fortunate here are not welcome in Liberia. She does not wish for those who have not the qualities that promise independent and progressive citizenship.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Mr. Howard pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

FEBRUARY 13, 1907.

The majority of the Board—Messrs. Wilson, Sunderland, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. McLain—convened at 1 o'clock p. m., according to adjournment.

No. 1804 DELANCY PLACE,
PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 17, 1907.

J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq., *Secretary.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst., informing me of my unanimous election as President of the American Colonization Society, has been received.

I accept the honor conferred upon me with high appreciation. My age and the infirmities consequent, I fear, will prevent my very active participation in your good work. If my name and best wishes serve the good of the noble Society which has honored me by electing me its President, I shall be very glad.

Yours very sincerely,

SAMUEL E. APPLETON.

The chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Finance, Mr. Howard, being necessarily absent, the Board adjourned to meet February 27, 1907, at 1.30 p. m., to examine and report upon the same.

Adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

At the adjourned meeting, held at 1.30 p. m. today, the following report of Mr. Howard, of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, was presented and read by him and, on motion, was approved:

The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1906, and the vouchers for the disbursements and found the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust and found that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and are hereby directed to investigate and determine the financial status of the Society and report their finding at the earliest moment at an adjourned meeting.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT *of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March* 22, 1837, *entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonization, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this Act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however*, That the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this Act of Assembly be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this Act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this Act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this Act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*. That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said Act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said Act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized January 1, 1817. *Incorporated March 22, 1837.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars shall be a member for life; and any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those officers.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: *Provided*, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington, at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body, to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever such offices are vacant, and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.